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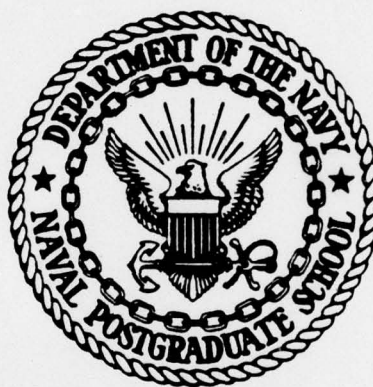
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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS
COMPUTER PROGRAM SIDEWALL PARAMETERS AND FORCES
ON ROLL BEHAVIOR IN CALM SEA AND A COMPARISON TO
TESTCRAFT TURN MANEUVER DATA

by

Rolf-Guenther Riedel

June 1977

Thesis Advisor:

Alex Gerba, Jr.

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Sensitivity Study of the
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Sidewall Parameters and Forces on Roll Behavior in Calm Sea
and a Comparison to Testcraft Turn Maneuver Data

by

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ABSTRACT

The sensitivity of the XR-3 roll behavior in calm sea on sidewall parameters and force and moment calculations is investigated with the Loads and Motions computer program and compared with experimentally measured data. Propulsion and rudder subroutines and added mass computation are reviewed and modified. Recommendations for improved simulation of the XR-3 roll behavior are given.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In the past several years the Surface Effect Ship (SES) has received increased attention in the United States Navy and detailed investigations of its sea performance have been carried out. The two major categories of SES are the Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV) and the Captured Air Bubble Ship (CAB). The CAB-type of craft has become of primary interest to the United States Navy and two of the constructed testcraft are the Bell Aerospace Systems 100-B and the XR-3 of approximately 100 and 3 tons of displacement, respectively. In 1976 the U.S. Navy Surface Effect Ship SES 100-B of the CAB-type established a world speed record for surface type ships of 89.4 knots. In April 1976 the SES 100-B launched a missile at 60 knots. The launch was successful and the missile hit its target five miles away.

In order to investigate the characteristics of the CAB-type SES under any design and operating conditions without the costly need of modifying the actual craft, a Loads and Motions digital computer program was developed by Oceanics, Inc. [Ref. 1]. In 1970 the XR-3 testcraft was delivered to the Naval Postgraduate School and Leo and Boncal converted the 100-B Loads and Motions program to represent the XR-3. Since there were substantial design differences between these two ships programming modifications were required in certain subroutines.

B. Objectives

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate one aspect of safe maneuverability of these high speed ships, i.e. their roll behavior in a turn maneuver. To fulfill this objective the sensitivity of the simulated XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers as it is represented by the Loads and Motions Program is investigated for its dependence on changes in sidewall characteristics. The effect of modifications in the added mass computation, sidewall parameters and force calculations as well as propulsion and rudder input parameters are investigated. An evaluation of the computed performance is obtained by comparison with experimentally measured steady state roll conditions.

II. INITIAL REMARKS

A. PROBLEM OF REPEATABILITY

It has been this author's experience as well as all previous investigators at the Naval Postgraduate School using the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program that there have been no observed problems related to repeating the results for a given input condition. However, during the author's first studies of the Loads and Motions Program as listed in Menzel's thesis [Ref. 2] an attempt was made to duplicate some of the simulation runs given in that reference work. It was found necessary as a first step to restore the simulation program on the IBM 360/67 computer from a card source onto a disk.¹ Using the input conditions stated in Ref. 2 it was impossible to obtain identical time histories, e.g. for turns. Each time subroutine SIDEWALL was read into the computer together with the data input deck, thereby overriding the stored program, an error message in the printed output indicated that a division by zero occurred in this subroutine. The error message was not generated when the stored program which contained an identical version of subroutine SIDEWALL was called. A closer look revealed that in the SIDEWALL-version given in Ref. 2 the variable PBAR (plenum pressure) was neither

¹ It should also be noted that results obtained in Ref. 2 used the IBM 360/67 Release 20.6 system while the results obtained in this work used the 21.8B Release with HASP installed.

defined nor transferred by a COMMON-statement and therefore a default value of zero was used during the computation of PBHEAD (see Appendix C, SDWL 0440). The missing statement

$$PBAR = PB - PINF$$

was inserted to subroutine SIDEWALL. With this correction the new results were slightly closer to those given in Ref. 2.

The table given below compares output values for roll and pitch angle in a turn at 20 kn with constant thrust and a 35 degrees rudder step input under calm sea conditions.

TABLE I
20 kn turn at 35 deg rudder angle

	without PBAR-card	with PBAR-card	Ref. 2	relative deviation
Roll angle (deg)				
first peak	7.44	7.39	7.2	2.6 %
avrg at 20 sec	2.65	2.77	3.1	11.9 %
Pitch angle (deg)				
first peak	1.34	1.33	1.2	9.3 %
avrg at 20 sec	0.99	0.94	0.8	14.9 %

Although the differences between columns 2 and 3 in TABLE I might be considered to be small as far as magnitudes are concerned, the relative deviation is up to 15 % as shown in column 4. But what is more important is the fact that the roll and pitch angle responses for the uncorrected (plots 1 and 2 in Appendix A) as well as for the corrected program (plots 3 and 4) show an unstable craft behavior for $t > 40$ sec where the pitch angle increases rapidly while the roll angle

decreases rapidly approaching the zero degree value. This unstable condition is probably due to the 35 degrees rudder step input at 20 kn, as it is used in Menzel's study, which is physically unreal since it could never be introduced to the XR-3 testcraft in an actual run at that speed. Therefore rudder angles of up to 15 degrees introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec will be used throughout this work, as it is also done on the testcraft.

Also, regarding plots 1-4 again and not considering whether they really reflect the actual craft behavior, it should be noted that a short time history ($t < 20$ sec in Ref. 2) could possibly result in wrong conclusions because the unstable condition is not evident at that instant of time. Therefore, time histories of up to 40 or 50 seconds will be shown throughout this study.

B. STEADY STATE CONDITIONS

Due to the change in subroutine SIDEWALL as mentioned in the preceding section the steady state conditions for straight runs in calm water have been reestablished for various speeds and are listed in Table II.

Table II
Steady State Conditions

Speed	Draft	Pitch	Plenum	Thrust
(kn)	(in)	angle	pressure	(lb)
(kn)	(in)	(deg)	(psf)	(lb)
10.0	8.17	1.62	23.93	400.61
12.5	7.03	1.11	24.84	349.42
15.0	6.74	0.84	24.84	335.71
17.5	6.41	0.63	24.84	346.45
20.0	6.12	0.48	24.84	373.44
22.5	5.87	0.36	24.84	411.53
25.0	5.66	0.29	24.84	458.62
27.5	5.48	0.25	24.84	513.31
30.0	5.34	0.26	24.84	574.43

These steady state conditions have been established by first executing the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program with constant speed for 40 seconds and then repeating the run keeping the evaluated thrust constant. A comparison of these steady state values with those given in Ref. 2 shows differences especially in the lower and upper speed range of again up to 15 % the cause of which could not be suspected anywhere else since the simulation program has not been changed since last used by Menzel.

C. SIGN CONVENTIONS

The sign conventions used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program are identical to those used in Report 71-84 by Oceanics Incorporated [Ref. 1]. A right handed coordinate system is applied to the craft with the positive X-axis being measured forward and the lateral Y-axis being measured positive to starboard. The vertical Z-axis is measured positive downward. Identical signs are used for respective forces along those axes.

The signs of the angles are defined in the following manner :

pitch angle being positive upward
(boat noses up)

roll angle being positive to starboard
(boat rolls to starboard)

yaw angle being positive to starboard
(boat turns to starboard)

rudder angle being positive to port
(right rudder, boat turns to port) .

Zero pitch and roll angle are referenced to the X-Y plane parallel to the water surface.

III. INVESTIGATION OF SIDEWALL EFFECTS

A. ADDED MASS EFFECT

1. Theory

A basic element in representing the hydrodynamic forces by use of slender body theory are the two-dimensional sectional values of lateral added mass A_{22} of the sidewalls, which are necessary for the determination of the lateral forces, as well as the two-dimensional sectional vertical added mass A_{33} which is also used in determining the roll moment. These two-dimensional added mass values are given in the 'Surface Effect Ships Aero/Hydrodynamics Technology Design Manual' [Ref. 3] as

$$A_{22} = C_h * \rho * \pi * D * D / 2.0$$

and

$$A_{33} = C_v * \rho * B * B / 8.0$$

where C_h is the lateral added mass coefficient

C_v is the vertical added mass coefficient

ρ is the specific density of sea water

D is the local draft

and B is the width at the local sidewall waterline.

The C_h and C_v values originally selected in Ref. 1 were those corresponding to high speed with $C_h = 0.4$ and $C_v = 1.0$. But in order to account for variations in sidewall shape, and their influence on the effective lateral added mass, the results of the research work described in Ref. 3 led to an average value of $C_h = 0.8$. This new coefficient improved the agreement between theoretical and experimental data as stated in Ref. 3. In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program a value of $C_h = 0.4$ is used in accordance with Ref. 1 and the effect of letting $C_h = 0.8$ will be investigated in later parts of this thesis.

Considering the equation for the vertical added mass A33, a major difference has been found between that one given in Ref. 3 and the one used in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program (e.g. Ref. 2), where in accordance with Ref. 1 (1971) there was an additional PI-factor in the A33s equation. The letter 's' indicates that the computation of the added mass is done at the craft's stern. Since Ref. 3 (1976) reflects the experimental and theoretical work being done based on Ref. 1, the A33s equations in subroutines SIDEWALL and SIDETAB have now been changed to the new form given above.

2. New Steady State Conditions

The change in the simulated XR-3 performance due to the reformulated A33s computation can be observed from TABLE III giving the new steady state conditions for straight runs in calm sea for various speeds which are identical for both (0.4 and 0.8) lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE III
Steady state conditions
(new A33s)

Speed	Draft	Pitch angle	Plenum pressure	Thrust
(kn)	(in)	(deg)	(psf)	(lb)
15.0	6.80	0.86	24.84	336.30
17.5	6.46	0.65	24.84	347.23
20.0	6.17	0.49	24.84	374.38
22.5	5.92	0.37	24.84	412.62
25.0	5.71	0.30	24.84	459.90
27.5	5.53	0.27	24.84	514.89
30.0	5.40	0.28	24.84	576.66

Comparing these steady state values with those previously given in TABLE II in Sect. II.B one finds in general for all speeds that

- draft has increased by about 0.05 in (0.8 %)
- pitch angle has increased by 0.02 deg (2 to 7 %)
- thrust has slightly increased by less than 0.5 % .

3. Effect in a Turn maneuver

The effect of the change in the formulation of the vertical added mass in a simulated turn maneuver has been studied next. After a 5 sec straight run at 20 kn in calm sea a port rudder deflection was introduced at a rate of 5 deg/sec and then kept fixed at 15 degrees resulting in a turn to port. The deadrise forces are computed at the transom. In TABLE IV are shown the steady state conditions and the roll moments contributed from the bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), sidewalls (FKSW), rudder (FKRUD), propulsion system (FKP), aerodynamics (FKAED) and plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z).

TABLE IV
Steady state conditions in 20 kn turn
15 deg port rudder angle

	old A33s	new A33s	deviation
pitch angle (deg)	0.48	0.52	8.3 %
roll angle (deg)	2.0	1.98	- 1.0 %
draft (in)	5.86	5.94	1.4 %
speed (kn)	19.25	19.27	0.1 %
moments:			
FKBS	-391.1	-386.3	- 1.2 %
FKSS	- 3.6	- 3.6	0.0 %
FKSW	191.0	202.0	5.8 %
FKRud	- 97.5	-110.0	-12.8 %
FKP	0.2	0.2	0.0 %
FKAed	- 54.4	- 53.5	1.7 %
ABPB*PHI*Z	355.4	351.9	1.0 %

From TABLE IV it can be seen that, due to the modified A33s computation, the counteracting roll moments from the sidewall (FKSW) and rudder (FKRUD) changed by about 6 and 13 %, respectively, resulting in only a little effect in generating a tendency toward a smaller roll angle which is directed out of the turn. Other major contributions to the roll angle are from the bow seal (FKBS directed into the turn) and from the plenum pressure ($ABPB \cdot PHI \cdot Z$) directed out of the turn. The corresponding plots (plots 5 - 8 for old A33s, plots 9 - 12 for new A33s) show that with the new equation for A33s the pitch and roll angle response curves are less damped than they were using the former equation for vertical added mass calculation as would be expected.

It should be noted that the roll moment due to rudder is fairly large and changes quite significantly while the moment contributed by the propulsion is very small and constant. The cause of this will be investigated in chapter IV.

B. DEADRISE ANGLE

1. Background

Surface Effect Ships (SES) of the captured air bubble type (CAB) have rigid sidewalls immersed into the water, thereby - together with the bow and stern seal - capturing the air in the plenum chamber and reducing air leakage. Since the sidewalls of the XR-3 are not uniform in cross-sectional shape throughout their length but are curved on the outboard side near the bow similar to a single hull ship, the expression "sidehulls" would be more appropriate, as can be found in modern literature.

The importance of the correct understanding of the effect of the sidewalls on the craft's performance is readily seen from a report on SES Research with the XR-1 testcraft [Ref. 5]. As reported, the first test series were carried out successfully with a 45 degrees sidewall deadrise angle, which is the angle between the horizontal plane and the ship's outer sidewall surface. In 1964, after a modification of the craft to 60 degrees deadrise angle and articulating seals, an unstable roll condition occurred during a turn at 35-37 knots, a maneuver performed many times before. The testcraft heeled out of the turn, nosed down due to the retraction of the bow seal, continued its outward roll motion and then flipped over. The report, however, does not mention the rudder action generating the turn. After this accident, the deadrise angle had been changed back to 45 degrees. From this experience the surface effect ship's roll stability should be expected to

be sensitive to the deadrise angle and an investigation of this sensitivity is reported in the following sections.

2. Forces due to Deadrise Angle

The deadrise angle, as pointed out by Ref. 3 and 4, has a major effect on the craft's roll motion and therefore is an important design consideration. During a turn the craft is desired to heel inboard, thereby minimizing the apparent transverse acceleration (a coordinated turn). For typical SES designs, it is not possible to achieve perfect coordination, but it is possible to achieve nearly flat turns if the craft is designed properly. The principal factors affecting roll stability at speed are

- * sidewall geometry
- * seal characteristics
- * vertical location of the center of gravity.

The forces acting at the center of gravity station of the starboard sidewall in a port turn are shown in Figure 1. The centrifugal force generated acts away from the center of the turn. This force must be counteracted by hydrodynamic forces which are created by yawing the ship into the turn. To an observer aboard the craft, it would appear as if the craft is sideslipping. Wave buildup on the outboard sides of the sidewalls increases the pressure there, while only small pressure changes occur on the inboard side of the opposite sidewall generating a small (negligible) vertical force. The principal force arises from the outboard side of the sidewall. The direction of this force depends on the slope of the deadrise angle. If the resultant force passes above the center of gravity (solid line in Fig. 1) a restoring

moment results, tending to heel the craft into the turn thereby improving its roll stability. If the deadrise angle is chosen to be larger (e.g. 70 deg, shown dashed), the resultant force passes below the center of gravity, resulting in a moment tending to heel the craft out of the turn.

Thus, once the SES geometry and the exact vertical location of the center of gravity are known, an approximate check for stability in a turn can be made.

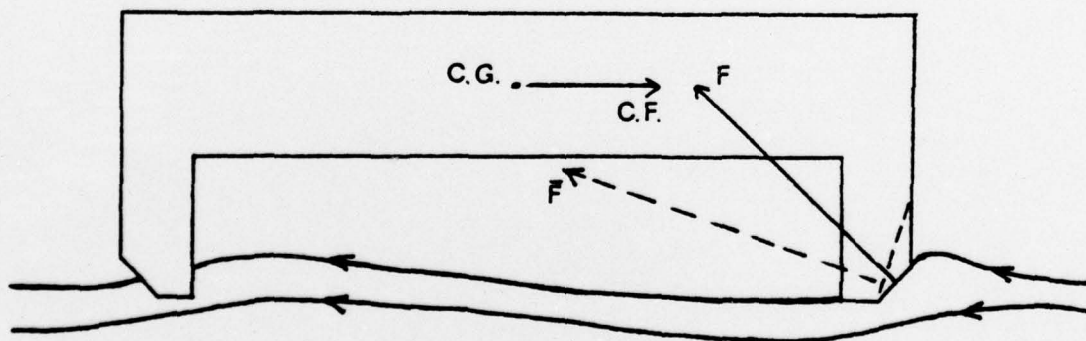


Figure 1 - GENERAL ROLL STABILITY CHECK IN A PORT TURN
(C.F. CENTRIFUGAL FORCE, C.G. CENTER OF GRAVITY)

3. XR-3 Sidewall Geometry

From the construction data entered into the sidewall table (subroutine SIDETAB) Figure 2 has been drawn showing the cross sections at several selected stations of the starboard sidewall. Since in most simulation runs (which will be discussed later) draft was less than 7 inches, the deadrise angles for all stations immersing into the water have been calculated by straight line approximation and are given in TABLE V. The stations are counted from bow (station 0) to stern (station 28) and are not equally spaced for station numbers less than 11. The center of gravity has been located experimentally at station 14. The average deadrise angle of all stations listed is 64.3 degrees.

TABLE V
Deadrise angles (deg) for all stations
Straight line approximation for 7' draft

Station	Deadrise angle	Station	Deadrise angle
5	67.6	17	62.1
6	70.8	18	64.0
7	57.9	19	65.3
8	54.4	20	66.7
9	53.7	21	68.1
10	53.7	22	6.96
11	53.7	23	70.3
12	55.6	24	71.1
13	57.3	25	72.4
14	58.5	26	73.8
15	59.7	27	76.9
16	60.9	28	78.8

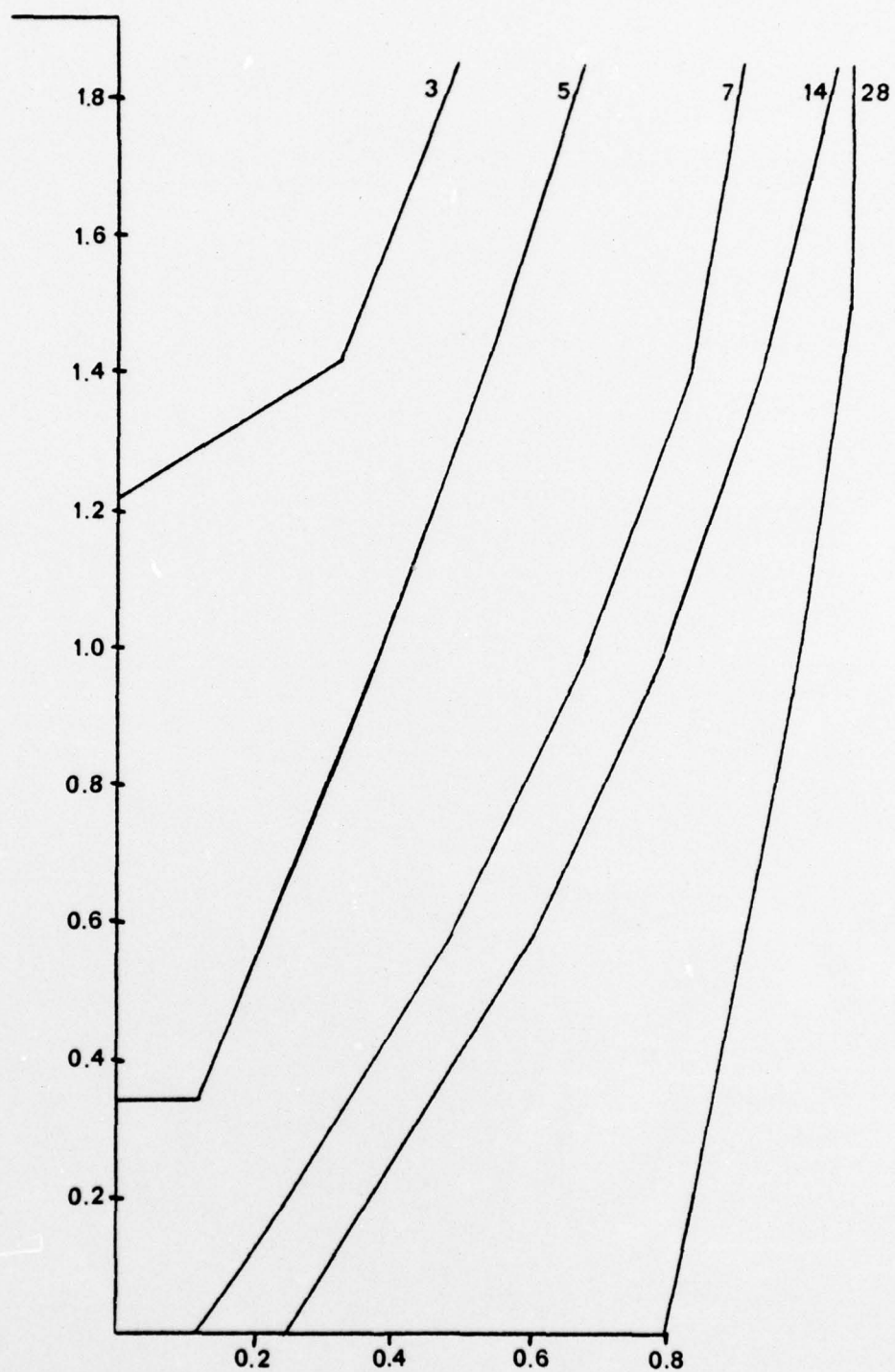


Figure 2 - XR-3 STARBOARD SIDEWALL CROSS SECTIONS
(STATIONS AS INDICATED, UNITS IN FT.)

4. Effect of Deadrise Angle

From the previous discussion the surface effect ship's stability behavior is expected to be sensitive to the sidewalls' deadrise angle. In the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program listed in Ref. 2 the deadrise angle at the transom (78.8 deg) had been used for the computation of the deadrise forces. This calculation was implemented into subroutine SIDEWALL using the following statements:

```
FYH(J)=-A22S*U*(V+XSS*R-ZS*P)
.
.
CTNDR=0.0
IF(DSS.LE.0.0) GO TO 22
CTNDR=(ES-BB(1))/DSS
IF(THETA.LT.0.0) CTNDR=0.39391
22 CONTINUE
FZHOLD(J)=FZH(J)
FZHDRP(J)=PM1*FYH(J)*CTNDR*PRMO1
FZH(J)=FZH(J)+FZHDRP(J)
.
.
FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW+FKD-FY*ZS
```

The projection of the lateral force $FYH(J)$ at each sidewall ($J=1$ for port, $J=2$ for starboard side) produced the respective component of vertical force FZH , where $FZHDRP$ is the projected force and $CTNDR$ is the cotangent of the deadrise angle. The roll angle had been already taken into account in the computation of DSS (draft at the stern). The factor $PRMO1$ simply provided a means to arbitrarily change the vertical projected force for studies undertaken in Ref. 2. The factor $PM1$ introduced the necessary sign change

in the sidewall force computation being dependent on the craft's side (PM1=-1 for port, PM1=+1 for starboard side). The roll moment FK was partly determined from the vertical forces of both sidewalls.

Comparing the deadrise angles given in TABLE V it is seen that the transom deadrise angle of 78.8 degrees is unique and the largest along each sidewall and no reason could be found why just the transom deadrise angle should be used for the vertical force computation. This fact rather came up when Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) scaled down the simulation program of the 100-B testcraft to create the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. For the 100-B testcraft the sidewall cross sections are uniformly shaped throughout most of its length. This uniformity does not occur for the XR-3, as shown in Figure 2. Therefore it has been supposed that another deadrise angle which is more representative for all angles existing along the XR-3 sidewalls, e.g. the deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14), could possibly be more appropriate for the vertical force computation. To investigate the effect of this supposition, turn maneuvers in calm sea at 20 knots and various rudder angles have been simulated for both deadrise angles and lateral added mass coefficients.

TABLE VI
Steady State Roll Angle (deg) at 20 kn
for various Rudder Angles (deg)

Rudder angle	Deadrise force computation at			Experimental testcraft data (Ref.6)
	transom	center of gravity		
	C _h = 0.4	C _h = 0.4	C _h = 0.8	
5	0.52	0.32	0.29	0.09
9	1.07	0.78	0.72	0.28
12	1.50	1.15	1.11	0.58
15	1.98	1.53	unstable	1.36

Table VI shows the steady state values for the roll angle which are compared with those measured experimentally in 1974 and documented in Ref. 6. Since the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program under investigation represents the XR-3 craft configuration as it existed in 1974, Ref. 6 may serve to check whether the results produced by certain changes in the simulation program are favorable or not. It is not anticipated to exactly match the results obtained from the simulated runs to the measured values since for the testcraft data the following precisions for the measuring devices are stated in Ref. 6 : pitch and roll angle $\pm 0.5^\circ$, rudder angle $\pm 1.0^\circ$ and speed ± 1 kn. From TABLE VI it is obvious that the steady state values for roll angle using $C_h = 0.4$ as the lateral added mass coefficient and the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force computation are closer by 25 to 40 % to the measured angles than are the corresponding roll angles considering the transom deadrise angle.

Using the center of gravity deadrise angle and the lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.8$ as suggested in Ref. 3, the agreement in steady state roll angles could be improved by another 3 to 10 % for rudder angles up to 12 degrees. This improvement has also been reported in Ref. 3. Comparing the roll angle responses for turns generated by a 12 degrees rudder angle to port with $C_h = 0.4$ (plots 21 and 22) and $C_h = 0.8$ (plots 23 and 24) it is found that the smaller lateral added mass coefficient generates a little higher peak roll angle (1.47°) than does the larger coefficient (1.27°). Both responses show the same number of oscillations (eleven cycles) until they die out. The larger lateral added mass coefficient generates a small negative

roll angle shortly after the port rudder motion has been introduced. However, for a 15 degrees port rudder angle the simulation program showed an unstable response with increasing amplitudes of oscillation for pitch and roll angle (see plots 17 and 18). From this the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.8 does not seem to be appropriate for the XR-3 simulation if both sidewalls are considered for the vertical deadrise force computation. The effect of using both lateral added mass coefficients will be considered again in Sections III.D and E.

From TABLE VII it can be seen that the roll moments contributed by the bow seal (FKBS), plenum pressure ($ABPB \cdot PHI \cdot Z$), rudder (FKRUD) and sidewalls (FKSW) change the most. Comparing the effect due to the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle it is found that

- bow seal inward effect decreases
- plenum pressure outward effect decreases
- rudder inward effect decreases
- sidewall outward effect increases
- = outward roll angle decreases.

The time histories for simulated turn maneuvers with 15 degrees port rudder angle using center of gravity and transom deadrise angle (TABLE VII) are shown in Appendix A as plots 13-16 and 9-12, respectively. Comparing these plots the effect of the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle and $C_h = 0.4$ can be observed as

- pitch angle response being more damped
- roll angle response being more damped
- pitch and roll rate responses being more damped and having smaller peak values.

TABLE VII

Steady State Values for selected Deadrise Angles
20 kn Turn, calm sea, 15 deg port rudder angle

Deadrise Angle	Transom	C. of G.	arbitrarily chosen	
(degrees)	78.8	58.5	31.6	28.7
Pitch angle (deg)	0.52	0.45	0.52	0.64**
Roll angle (deg)	1.98	1.53	0.31*	- 0.33*
Draft (in)	5.94	5.81	6.07	6.52
Speed (kn)	19.27	19.37	19.1	18.7
FYSW	-824.0	-821.9	-810.0	-801.0
FYRUD	40.0	32.7	39.5	55.8
FYAED	- 19.5	- 20.0	- 19.1	- 17.6
R*V*AM	803.5	809.2	789.6	762.8
FKES	-386.3	-336.4	- 68.4	71.6
FKSS	- 3.6	- 2.7	- 0.5	0.5
FKSW	202.0	212.1	175.0	184.0
FKRUD	-110.0	- 89.9	-108.4	-153.0
FKAED	- 53.5	- 56.0	- 52.4	- 46.2
FKP	0.19	0.14	0.03	- 0.03
ABPB*PHI*Z	351.9	273.5	54.6	- 57.2
FYH (P/S)	-39/-147	-45/-126	-78/-95	-107/-88
FYD	-637.8	-651.4	-637.3	-607.0

Note : * = still decreasing

** = still increasing, not quite steady state

The reason for the sidewall roll moment and thereby the net roll effect not changing more pronounced (TABLE VII) is that not only the lateral force F_{YH} must be considered in order to determine the force F effecting roll stability (Sect. III.B.2, Fig. 1) but also the lateral drag force F_{YD} has to be taken into account. Considering the XR-3 geometry using the center of gravity deadrise angle, as it is shown in solid lines in Fig. 3, the lateral force F_{YH} can be seen to generate the vertical projected force F_{ZHDRP} and the force F , which is directed well above the center of gravity. But since F_{YD} has to be added vectorially to the force F and its strength being several times larger than F_{YH} (TABLE VII) the new resultant force F' determining the craft's roll behavior is directed well below the center of gravity (although F being directed above it). Thereby an outward roll angle is generated.

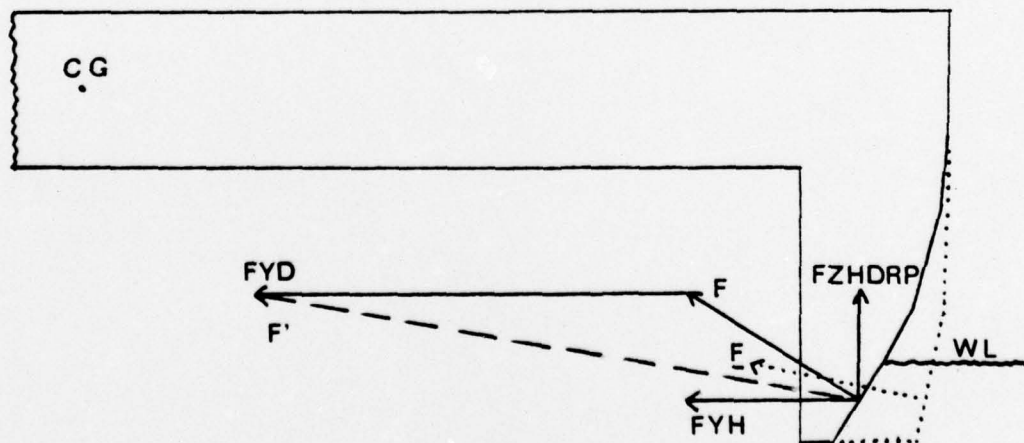


Figure 3 - DEADRISE AND DRAG FORCES IN A PORT TURN
(CG= CENTER OF GRAVITY, WL= WATER LINE)

Also from Fig. 3 the effect of considering the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle on the force generating the inward or outward roll moment can be seen. The center of gravity deadrise angle and its corresponding forces are shown in solid or dashed lines with F being directed above the center of gravity. The transom deadrise angle, shown in dotted lines, generates a force F being directed below the center of gravity producing an outward roll moment which gets reinforced by adding vectorially F_{YD} . From this the general stability check yields a smaller outward roll moment and angle using the center of gravity versus the transom deadrise angle. This is in agreement with the results given in TABLE VI.

Next, some simulation runs with arbitrary deadrise angles chosen such that small positive and negative steady state roll angles result are presented in order to, first, find out which deadrise angle would generate the moments necessary to simulate flat turns, and, second, verify the trend of the change in the respective moments which has been observed for the change from transom to center of gravity deadrise angle in TABLE VII. The value of the lateral added mass coefficient in these runs was 0.4 as it was in all runs listed in TABLE VII. Considering the roll moments over the range of deadrise angles from 78.8 to 28.7 degrees, the moments due to the bow seal, stern seal, propulsion and plenum pressure change consistantly in magnitude while those due to sidewalls, rudder and aerodynamics reach some extreme value and then increase again. Regarding the steady state roll angles listed in TABLE VII, it can be seen that the arbitrary chosen deadrise angles happen to be nearly symmetric about the deadrise angle that would generate zero roll angle (flat turn) under these simulation conditions. Keeping this symmetry in mind one finds that the values of the roll moments due to bow seal (FKBS), stern seal (FKSS), propulsion (FKP) and plenum pressure (ABPB*PHI*Z) are also

symmetric with respect to zero moments. For propulsion and plenum pressure the sign of the moments are identical to that of the roll angle while for bow and stern seal moments the signs are reverse. From the results given in TABLE VII with positive steady state roll angles Figure 4 has been drawn where the dotted line represents the craft's initial state, the dashed line represents the craft's steady state considering the transom deadrise angle and the solid line represents the craft's steady state (smaller roll angle) considering the center of gravity deadrise angle for the vertical force calculation. Same markings apply to the moment vectors shown from which their change in magnitude for both deadrise angles can be seen.

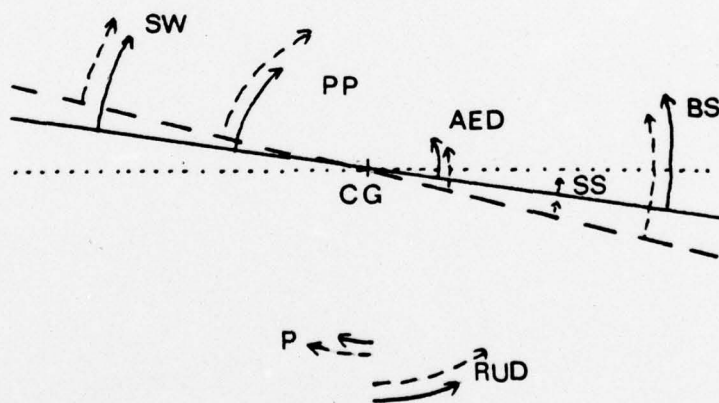


Figure 4 - ROLL MOMENTS IN A PORT TURN
(ROLL MOMENTS AND ANGLE NOT TO SCALE)

Legend:	AED Aerodynamic	CG Center of gravity
	ES Bowseal	PP Plenum pressure
	SS Sternseal	SW Sidewalls
	RUD Rudder	P Propulsion
	Deadrise angle: - - - Transom	
	———— Center of gravity	

Since the simulation run with the center of gravity deadrise angle being used for the vertical force computation gave results that were more favorable (better damped time histories and steady state values closer to those measured experimentally) this change in vertical force computation was implemented into the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program. Starting with the deadrise angle given in Table V for draft up to seven inches, again straight line approximations for the effective deadrise angle at the center of gravity location (station 14) for larger drafts have been performed resulting in an almost linear relationship. This part of subroutine SIDEWALL is now valid for any draft and contains the following statements which have been used in this form for all simulation runs to follow in this study:

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
FZHOLD (J) =FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J) =PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)
.
.
FK= (FZH (2) -FZH (1) ) *YSW+FKD-FY*ZS

```

It should be noted that vertical projected forces from both sidewalls are used in computing the roll moments in the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program. Section III.E of this thesis will be concerned with the effect of changing the simulation program to consider the deadrise projected force only from the outward sidewall in a turn maneuver as it is discussed in Sect. III.B.2 .

C. CROSS-FLOW DRAG

In the preceding section the lateral force FYD which is due to cross-flow drag has been found to be rather large compared to FYH, thereby changing the direction of the resultant force significantly. FYD is computed in subroutine SIDEWALL by summing the contributions DF of all stations:

$$DF(I,J) = -HRHO * CDSW * VREL * ABS(VREL) * DSWAV(I,J)$$

where DF(I,J) is the lateral drag contributed by
the j-th element of each (i-th) sidewall
HRHO is RHO/2.
VREL is relative velocity
DELX is the incremental distance used for the
wetted draft calculation along each sidewall
DSWAV is the average wetted draft over one
incremental distance
CDSW is the cross-flow drag coefficient for one
sidewall .

The cross-flow drag coefficient being used in the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program is the value corresponding to that for flow normal to a long flat plate being $CDSW=1.28$. Ref. 3 points out that an investigation of cross-flow drag forces and coefficients (before the vertical added mass A33 had been reformulated as discussed in Sect. III.A.1) showed better agreement between theoretical and experimental results if $CDSW=2.0$, representing the normal drag coefficient for a sharp flat plate, had been used instead. After the reformulation of A33 the agreement between modified theory and experiment had very much improved, so

that the former drag coefficient could be used again. Since in this thesis work the change in A33s did not effect the roll behavior significantly (TABLE IV), some turn maneuvers at 20 kn and 15 degrees rudder angle have been simulated for various drag coefficients in order to investigate which CDSW would better match simulated and experimental steady state roll angle. From TABLE VII a decrease in roll angle and roll moment is desireable and therefore the cross-flow drag force FYD should be decreased via reducing CDSW. The steady state values are shown in TABLE VIII with the lateral added mass coefficient being unchanged $C_h = 0.4$.

TABLE VIII
Steady state conditions for various CDSW
20 kn turn, 15 deg port rudder angle

CDSW	1.28	1.16	1.0	0.7
Pitch angle	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.46
Roll angle	1.55	1.48	1.38	1.14
Draft	5.78	5.80	5.83	5.91
Speed	19.39	19.36	19.31	19.19
FKBS	-343.0	-330.5	-308.1	-252.8
FKSS	- 2.7	- 2.6	- 2.4	- 2.0
PKSW	207.8	175.0	127.8	40.0
FKRUD	- 82.2	- 47.9	- 2.3	80.4
FKAED	- 56.6	- 58.7	- 61.6	- 67.6
PKP	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11
ABPB*PHI*Z	276.4	264.6	246.5	201.9
PYH (P,S)	-43/-125	-45/-125	-48/-124	-57/-121
FYD	-654.9	-616.9	-561.0	-436.0

Comparison with Ref. 6 (Table VI) shows close agreement in roll angle (1.36°) for the run with CDSW=1.0 . But these

trial runs have been executed with arbitrary smaller drag coefficients because an increase in drag coefficient (e.g. CDSW=2.0 for sharp flat plate as in Ref. 3) would have enlarged the disagreement between simulated and experimental data. Also, from plot 29 for CDSW=1.28 and plot 31 for CDSW=1.16 it is seen that a smaller drag coefficient results in more damping in the roll response, in this case six versus nine cycles of distinguishable oscillations. Since the choice of CDSW=1.0 cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls it will not be considered any further in this study. CDSW=1.16 generated a 4 % change (about 15 % is desired) toward the experimentally measured roll angle and its effect will be investigated together with the present cross-flow drag coefficient CDSW=1.28 in the studies to follow.

Shown below in Figure 5 is the dependence of steady state roll angle in turns generated by a 15 degrees rudder angle to port at 20 kn on the cross-flow drag coefficients used in the simulation runs (TABLE VIII).

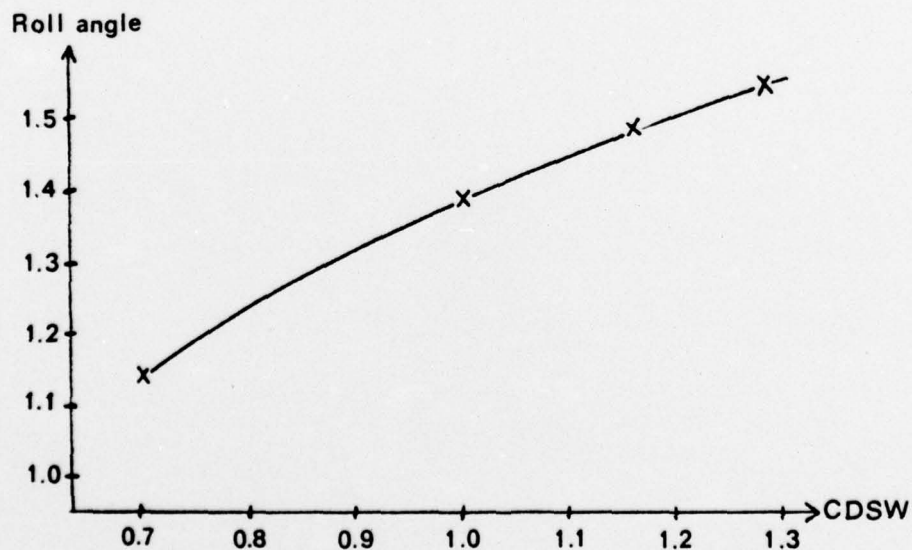


Figure 5 - S.S. ROLL ANGLE VERSUS CDSW

D. THRUST MAPPING

In turn maneuvers as they have been discussed in the preceding sections another important point to be considered is the change in thrust on both engines. Since the engines mounted on the XR-3 provide constant power for a given throttle setting, the actual thrust delivered during a turn maneuver may vary even though the throttle remains fixed. In all simulation runs shown in this thesis until now constant thrust has been used. In Ref. 6 experimentally measured reduction in thrust is given for turn maneuvers at 20 kn and various rudder angles. From this and Ref. 7 providing more detailed information the thrust-rudder dependence was as listed below.

TABLE IX
Reduction in thrust for various rudder angles
in turn maneuvers at 20 kn

Rudder angle (deg)	total reduction in thrust (Ref. 6) (%)
5	- 2.8
9	- 3.3
12	- 4.3

TABLE IX has been used for thrust mapping (Block 16 of the data input) in the simulation runs. Due to unavailability of more precise data it has been assumed that the total reduction in thrust is contributed from both engines in equal amounts. But this may not be quite true, since due to the craft's roll angle a difference in immersion depth for both engines could result in unequal

changes in thrust. TABLE X shows the steady state values of these simulations considering two cross-flow drag coefficients, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity as well as both lateral added mass coefficients $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8).

TABLE X
Steady state conditions using thrust mapping
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.30(0.25)	0.09	19.3(19.2)	19.8
9	0.71(0.61)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.99(0.89)	0.58	18.5(18.6)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.28(0.23)	0.09	19.2(19.2)	19.8
9	0.67(0.57)	0.28	18.9(19.0)	19.5
12	0.94(0.84)	0.58	18.4(18.6)	19.2

Comparing the steady state roll angles obtained if thrust mapping is used with those listed in TABLE VI (no thrust mapping, deadrise force computation at the center of gravity), a change in roll angle by 6 to 14 % for $C_h = 0.4$ and by 14 to 20 % for $C_h = 0.8$ toward the measured angle can be observed. The steady state roll angles found in the simulation runs still differ from the roll angles given in Ref. 6 by a factor of about two and three but can be expected to be a little closer to these if proper thrust mapping, i.e. different maps for port and starboard engine, is used. By this also the steady state velocities which

differ by about 2.5 % can be expected to come in better agreement, i.e. to increase for smaller roll angles.

Regarding the roll angle time responses for simulation runs using both lateral added mass coefficients (0.4 and 0.8) and 12 degrees rudder angle the following characteristics have been found: the runs using thrust mapping (Table X, plot 33(35)) show almost the same transient behavior as do the runs without thrust mapping (Table VI, plot 21(23)) with about ten cycles of oscillation before the transients die out. But the runs using thrust mapping need quite a long time ($t > 45$ sec) before they reach the steady state roll angle.

The effect of using a larger lateral added mass coefficient (0.8) can be observed in plot 35. Comparing this with plot 33, the roll angle response in plot 35 shows a smaller peak roll angle (1.25° versus 1.47°) and the transients have smaller amplitudes. But both die out after ten cycles. This effect has already been noted in Section III.B.4.

Investigating the effect of changing the coefficient $CDSW=1.28$ to 1.16 by comparison of the roll responses shown in plots 33 and 37 or 35 and 39, a significant damping effect as has been found previously in Section III.C can not be observed here.

E. DEADRISE FORCE OF OUTWARD SIDEWALL

This part of the investigation on how to effect the roll behavior of the testcraft simulation is again concerned with the deadrise angle.

In the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program deadrise forces for both sidewalls are computed with the deadrise angle appropriately corrected by the roll angle for port and starboard sidewalls. The idea behind this, e.g. in a port turn, is to consider a pressure buildup (large $P_{YH}(S)$) on the outboard side of the starboard sidewall and a reduction in pressure on the outboard side of the port sidewall (small $P_{YH}(P)$). Thereby an upward vertical force F_{ZHDP} (with negative sign) is obtained for starboard side, while a downward vertical force (positive sign) is computed for port side. Both vertical forces are then added to the buoyancy force of their side. The forces obtained by this approach are shown in Figure 6.

In Ref. 4, however, a different philosophy in regarding the acting forces is presented. As discussed in Section III.B.2 an approximate check on the craft's roll stability can be made if the SES geometry and the vertical location of its center of gravity are known (Fig. 1). In a port turn the principal force effecting the roll behavior arises from the outboard side of the starboard sidewall (relative high pressure on the structure there due to wave buildup) while there is only a small force (due to small pressure change) on the inboard side of the port sidewall contributing a roll moment only if there exists a roll angle. Now both vertical forces are directed upward. This approach and the resulting forces are shown in Figure 7.

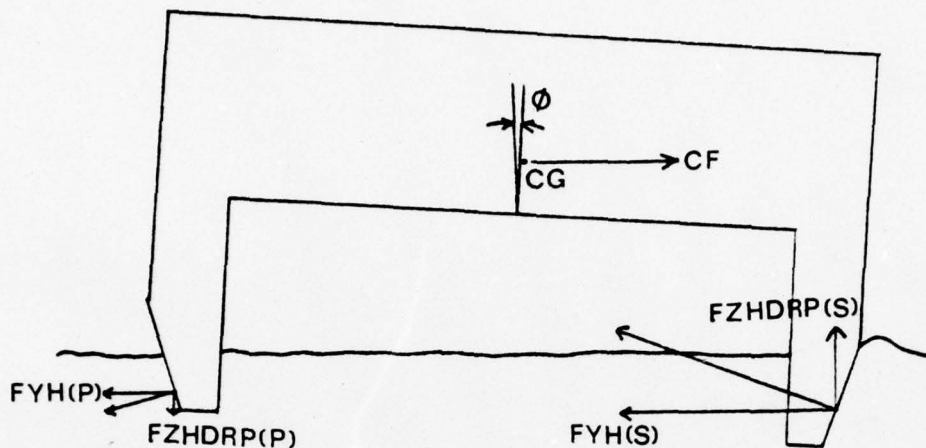


Figure 6 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (TWO SIDEWALLS)

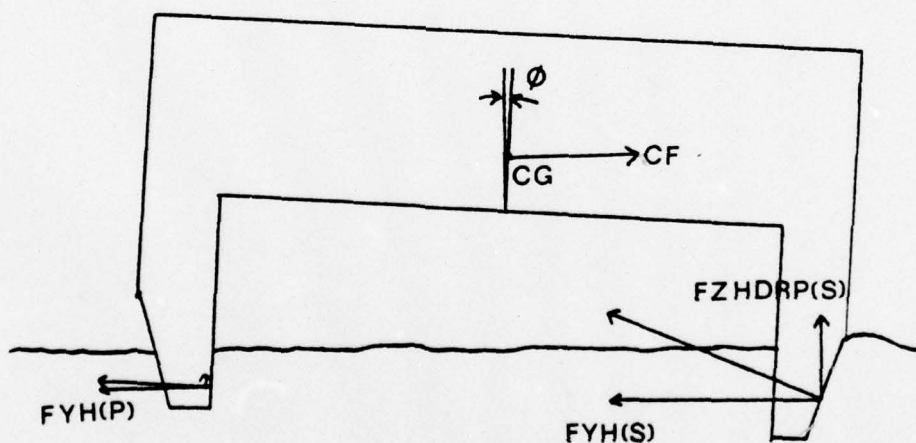


Figure 7 - ACTING DEADRISE FORCES (ONE SIDEWALL)

Note : Since the vertical force contributed by the inboard sidewall is rather small, as shown above, it can be neglected in the roll stability check (Sect. III.B.2).

To investigate the effect of this interpretation of the acting forces two statements controlling the computation of deadrise forces via the sign of the rudder angle RUDANG (port rudder is positive) and the sidewall under investigation (PM1=-1 for port side) have been added to the computation procedure for the vertical projected force :

```

DDRANG=0.0
IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
CTNDR=COTAN (DRANG)
RUDSIG=SIGN (1.,RUDANG)
IF (RUDSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN (PHI)
FZHOLD (J)=FZH (J)
FZHDRP (J)=PM1*FYH (J) *CTNDR*PROMO1
FZH (J) =FZH (J) +FZHDRP (J)

```

The steady state values for simulated turn maneuvers using thrust mapping and center of gravity deadrise angle are shown below considering two cross-flow drag coefficients and both lateral added mass coefficients $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8).

TABLE XI
Steady state conditions
in 20 kn turns at various rudder angles

Rudder angle (deg)	Roll angle (deg)		Speed (kn)	
	simulation	Ref. 6	simulation	Ref. 6
CDSW=1.28				
5	0.43(0.52)	0.09	19.4(19.5)	19.8
9	0.90(1.00)	0.28	19.1(19.4)	19.5
12	1.22(1.34)	0.61	18.7(19.0)	19.2
CDSW=1.16				
5	0.41(0.51)	0.09	19.3(19.5)	19.8
9	0.87(0.98)	0.28	19.1(19.3)	19.5
12	1.17(1.30)	0.61	18.6(19.0)	19.2

Comparing the steady state values for simulated runs in tables X and XI, the effect of using only the outward sidewall for the deadrise force computation can be observed to give less favorable (little larger) steady state roll angles but more favorable (larger) steady state velocities. This is exactly what has been expected since, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are used, the deadrise force from the port sidewall will reinforce the one from the starboard sidewall toward a less outward roll moment (Fig. 6) while applying the philosophy depicted in Fig. 7 the vertical force from the port sidewall counteracts the starboard deadrise force.

Regarding the roll angle responses shown in Appendix A for 12 degrees rudder angle with $C_{DSW}=1.28$ (plots 41 and 43) and $C_{DSW}=1.16$ (plots 45 and 47) and comparing these with the corresponding ones from the previous section (plot 33, 35 and 37, 39) the change in the vertical force computation considering the outward sidewall only is seen to result in about 8 versus 10 cycles of transient oscillations with less amplitude. Using $C_h=0.8$ (plots 43 and 47) has a quite significant damping effect and makes the roll angle response more resemble a step, which is in accordance with the experience gained by Ref. 7. Also, comparing these plots with plots 35 and 39, the negative roll angle occurring at the moment when the rudder has been introduced does not show up any more.

F. VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY

In Section III.B.2 it was discussed how to check for the testcraft's roll behavior in a turn provided the SES geometry and the location of the center of gravity are known. This section will be concerned with the effect of different vertical locations of the center of gravity on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior

From experimental measurement the location of the center of gravity of the XR-3 has been determined to be 10.05 ft forward of the transom and Leo and Boncal established the vertical location at 2.54 ft above the keel on the longitudinal center line of the craft. As modifications to the testcraft were introduced (e.g. engines and seals) the horizontal location of the center of gravity was again established experimentally. No such changes were made on the vertical location. In order to investigate the sensitivity of the steady state roll angle to vertical locations of the center of gravity, reductions in height (in accordance with the stability check geometry depicted in Figure 1) in increments of 0.1 ft were entered into the Loads and Motion Program.

Simulation runs with constant thrust and initial speed of 20 kn introducing a 15 degrees port rudder angle, deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls computed at the center of gravity, the sidewall drag coefficient $C_{DSW}=1.28$ and the lateral added mass coefficient being 0.4 were executed and the results are shown in Table XII. From the listed data it follows that with a lower vertical location of the center of gravity a tendency toward an inward roll angle (here actually a smaller outward roll

angle) can be achieved. As shown, a decrease in vertical distance by 0.1 ft resulted in about 0.1 degree decrease for both peak and steady state roll angle (almost linearly related). From the corresponding plots as indicated in Table XII a roll damping effect due to the relocation of the center of gravity can hardly be recognized. The number of cycles of transient oscillations and the steady state speed were about the same for all runs listed in Table XII.

TABLE XII
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with constant thrust
and 15 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	testcraft data
steady state					
roll angle	1.55	1.43	1.32	1.22	1.36
peak					
roll angle	1.67	1.53	1.46	1.35	
peak					
roll rate	2.13	2.07	1.98	1.91	
cycles of					
transients	8	8	8	8	
refer to					
plots	13-14	49-50	51-52	53-54	
steady state					
speed	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.7

Table XIII shows the effect of changing the vertical location of the center of gravity for simulation runs at 20 kn with 12 degrees port rudder angle and thrust mapping applied, deadrise force computation for both sidewalls at the center of gravity and the coefficients being 0.4 for the lateral added mass and CDSW=1.28 for the sidewall drag. These conditions were similar to those used in Table X.

From Table XIII the effect of reducing the vertical location of the center of gravity in 0.1 ft increments over a reasonable range can be observed to also result in linear reductions in maximum and steady state roll angle for the case if thrust mapping is used. Nonlinear reductions appear for the peak roll rate. The number of cycles during the transient period (ten) is again not effected by the vertical relocation of the center of gravity. Regarding the corresponding plots a very slight damping effect can be observed for reduced vertical locations. The results given in Table XIII are graphically represented in Figure 8 .

TABLE XIII
Roll conditions in 20 kn turn with thrust mapping
and 12 degrees port rudder angle

	vertical location of CG				experimental
	2.54	2.44	2.34	2.24	testcraft data
steady state					
roll angle	0.99	0.91	0.84	0.77	0.58
peak					
roll angle	1.47	1.36	1.25	1.16	
peak					
roll rate	2.14	1.92	1.74	1.58	
cycles of					
transients	10	10	10	10	
refer to					
plots	33-34	55-56	57-58	59-60	
steady state					
speed	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	19.2

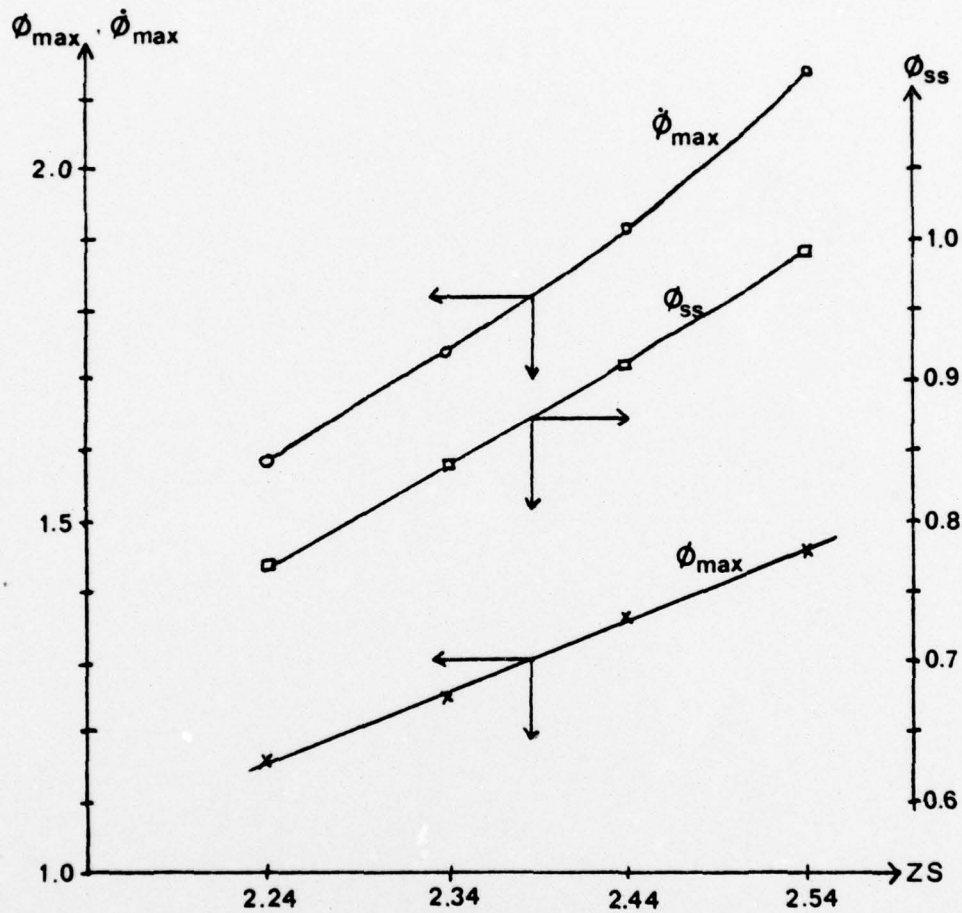


Figure 8 - ROLL CONDITIONS VERSUS
VERTICAL LOCATION OF CENTER OF GRAVITY (TABLE XIII)

G. ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION

One part of subroutine SIDEWALL is concerned with the roll damping effect which is due to vertical wave generation during a roll motion. The computation of the roll damping term was developed by Oceanics Inc. and added to the program by Menzel [Ref. 2]. The principles used in the development of this addition were not provided by Oceanics Inc., however, the apparent idea is to reduce the computed roll moment FK by some value which is dependent on the craft's roll rate and its draft, thereby on the vertical added mass A33. During the study of the effect of these additional terms a discrepancy was noted in the dimensions used in the calculations.

The roll moment FK is calculated by the equation given in SDWL1950 and considering the expressions leading to this statement it is found that

$$\dim [FK] = \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}$$

which is the correct dimension for a moment vector. Now considering the dimension of the roll damping term

$$\dim [PRCMO2 * YSW * YSW * BC2 * P / PI]$$

which is subtracted from FK (SDWL2200) it is found

PRCMO2 and PI are dimensionless

$$\dim [YSW] = \text{ft}$$

$$\dim [P] = \text{rad/sec}$$

$$\dim [BC2] = \dim [AC2]$$

$$= \dim [FC2 * \text{length}]$$

$$= \dim [F2 * \cos(x) * \text{length}]$$

$$= \dim [A33 * \text{length}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{dim} [\text{RHO} * \text{B} * \text{B} * \text{length}] \\
&= (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{ft} .
\end{aligned}$$

So for the roll damping term

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{dim} [\text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{P} * \text{BC2}] \\
&= \text{ft}^2 \cdot (\text{rad}/\text{sec}) \cdot (\text{lb} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{ft}^4) \cdot \text{ft}^3 \\
&= \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{sec}
\end{aligned}$$

which is not the correct dimension for a moment expression. Assuming that only the given terms may be involved in the roll damping calculation, it is possible to come up with the proper dimension if the roll rate P were squared but keeping its sign, thus getting

$$\text{roll damping term} = \text{PROMO2} * \text{YSW} * \text{YSW} * \text{BC2} * \text{P} * \text{ABS}(\text{P}) / \text{PI} .$$

Also the vertical added mass should be associated with some 'velocity squared' - expression which is absent in the original version of this part of the program but could be generated by squaring the roll rate P. The effect of the modified expression will be an increase in the damping effect for roll rates $\text{P} > 1.0$ which exist only in the initial phase of the turn maneuver (maximum roll rate in all simulation runs was about 2.0). But for most of the run length P is less than unity and the supposed modification will decrease the damping effect especially when approaching steady state ($\text{P} = 0.0$) .

The PROMO2 - term provides a means to arbitrarily set a roll damping factor which, as stated in Reference 2, has been found from experiments to be 16.0 . Until now $\text{PROMO2} = 1.0$ has been used in this thesis work. So the effect of changing it to the experimental value is investigated next. In the runs to be discussed turn maneuvers at 20 kn with a 12 degrees port rudder angle have been simulated with deadrise forces being computed at the center of gravity, using the experimental damping factor $\text{PROMO2} = 16.0$ and the

coefficients $C_{DSW}=1.28$ for the sidewall drag and $C_h=0.4$ for the lateral added mass.

1. Thrust is held constant with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the obtained plots 61-62 with plots 21-22 ($PROMO2=1.0$) only a slight damping effect on roll angle response can be observed (peak roll angle 1.45° versus 1.47°), but the number of transient oscillations decreases from eleven to nine. The peak roll rate decreased from 2.14 to 2.10 for $PROMO2=16.0$ and the damping effect is more pronounced in the roll rate time history.

2. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls

Comparing the plots 63-64 with the corresponding ones (33-34) for $PROMO2=1.0$, again only a slight damping effect can be noticed. The peak roll angle is again reduced from 1.47° to 1.45° and the number of cycles of transient oscillations is unaffected.

If the damping term is changed to include the $P \cdot ABS(P)$ expression (plots 65-66) there result eleven versus nine cycles of transient oscillations with little higher amplitudes (peak roll angle is again 1.47° as it was for $PROMO2=1.0$). The roll rate time history also shows little larger amplitudes (peak roll rate is 2.14 versus 2.10).

3. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and lateral added mass coefficient $C_h=0.8$

Comparing these plots (67-68) for $PROMO2=16.0$ with plots 43-44 where $PROMO2=1.0$ again only a slight damping effect in roll angle response can be noticed with the number of

transient oscillations being unaffected. Using the $P*ABS(P)$ term the slight damping effect shown in plot 67 is cancelled as shown in plot 69.

The above observations show that the experimentally determined roll damping factor $PROMO2=16.0$ has only a negligible damping effect. Considering the roll damping term again as it was added to the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program in 1974, there was a $1/PI$ - factor which actually cancelled the PI - factor contained in the former expression for the vertical added mass $A33S$ (Section III.A). Since the PI - factor already has been eliminated by correcting the $A33S$ - expression, there is no further need to cancel it in the damping term by the $1/PI$ - term which therefore also could be eliminated. This change is expected to cause an increase in sidewall roll damping by a factor of PI and has been investigated by an additional run.

4. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only, roll damping term being

$$16.0*YSW*YSW*BC2*P$$

and lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.8$

From plots 71-72 again only a slight damping effect versus plots 67-68 can be noticed.

The investigation described in this section shows that the roll damping due to vertical wave generation as included in subroutine $SIDEWALL$ is not very effective even if the factor $PROMO2$ in the damping term is increased from 16.0 to 50.0. There also is a lack in matching dimensions (statement $SDWL2200$).

IV. PROPULSION AND RUDDER SUBROUTINES

In all simulation runs executed during this study the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program as given in Ref. 2 has been used except for the modifications mentioned in this work. This simulation program contains Forbes' version [Ref. 9] of 'SUBROUTINE PROP' which included some revisions of the original version given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Since in TABLE VII (Section III.B.4) the roll moment contributed by the propulsion system (FKP) is rather small (0.1 to 0.2) an additional run using Leo and Boncal's version has been executed under the conditions as stated for TABLE VII (center of gravity deadrise angle). The steady state values are shown below (in parantheses are the values obtained using Forbes' version) :

pitch angle	0.44 (0.45)	draft	5.73 (5.81)
roll angle	1.67 (1.53)	speed	19.39 (19.37)
FYSW	-909.4 (-821.9)	FYRUD	- 54.7 (32.7)
FYAED	- 21.3 (- 20.0)	R*V*AM	888.4 (809.2)
FYP	97.0 (0.0)		
FKBS	-348.0 (-336.4)	FKSS	- 3.0 (- 2.7)
FKSW	269.9 (212.1)	FKRUD	150.3 (- 89.9)
FKAED	- 63.5 (- 56.0)	FKP	-305.2 (0.14)
ABPB*PHI*Z	299.5 (273.5)		
FYD	-729.2 (-651.4)	FYH (P/S)	-43/-137 (-45/-126)

Regarding these values drastic differences are found for FYP and FYRUD as well as for FKP and FKRUD, though the steady state values for pitch and roll angle, draft and speed are close to those obtained using Forbes' version. The pitch and roll angle responses are given in plots 25-28. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version (plots 13-16) it is seen that Leo and Boncal's version generates more oscillatory roll and pitch angle responses. Therefore a review of subroutine PROP especially the computation of the respective forces and moments has been carried out and are discussed below.

The review resulted in force and moment equations which are identical to those given by Leo and Boncal [Ref. 8]. Another point that supports the supposition to use this version of subroutine PROP is the fact that it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system (Forbes' version provides almost zero roll moment). In order to test the effect of changing subroutine PROP to its original form, simulation runs 1. and 2. from the preceding section have been repeated and their time histories for the roll behavior are shown in plots 73-74 and 75-76, respectively. Comparing these with the corresponding ones using Forbes' version of subroutine PROP, plots 61-62 and 63-64, it is observed that the steady state and peak roll angles are larger by about 7 % and the number of transient oscillations is unaffected by this change.

Next a review of subroutine RUDDER has been carried out in order to investigate the cause of the change in sign for FYRUD and FKRUD depending on the propulsion subroutine used (Forbes' or Leo and Boncal's version) although identical RUDDER-subroutines have been used in both cases. The important equations to be considered are :

```

DSR=Z+ZS-XR*THETA
ENDFAC=1. + DSR/(DSR+RSPAN)
VH=V + XR*R - ZR*P
EFFANG=RUDANG - ENDFAC*VH/U
FY=RHO*U*U*RAREA*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG
.
FK= -ZR*FY

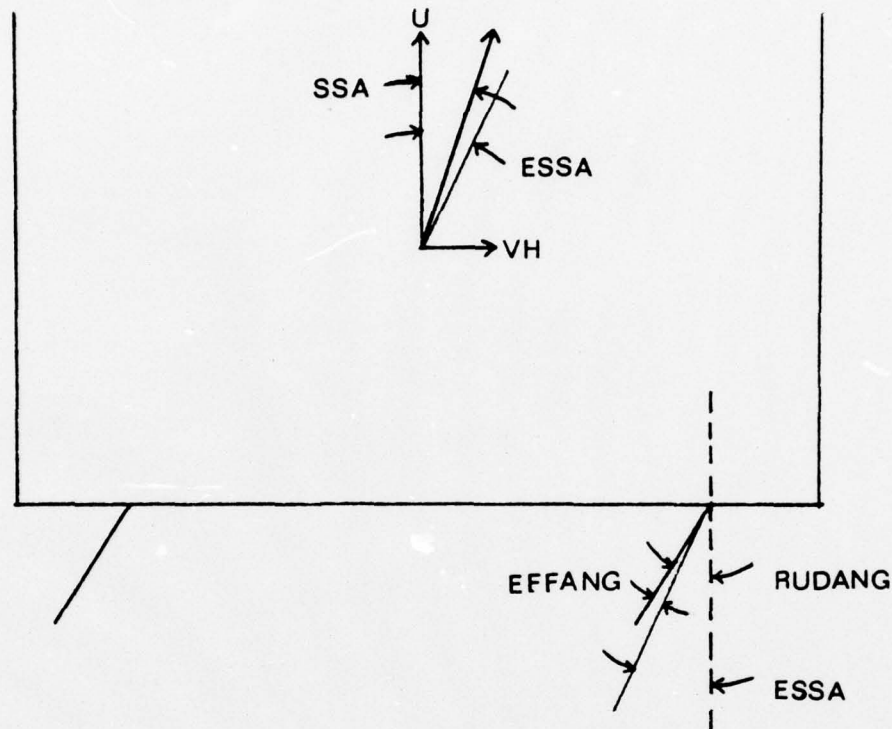
```

The above equations compute

- draft at the rudder location
- endfactor depending on the rudder length below the craft's keel
- sideslip velocity
- effective rudder angle depending on the craft's forward and sideslip velocities
- lateral force depending on rudder area and effective rudder angle
- roll moment due to rudder .

The sign of the roll moment FK is dependent on the sign of the lateral force FY which depends on the sign of the effective rudder angle EFFANG. This in turn depends of course on the introduced rudder angle, but the magnitude of the second term of this equation (sideslip angle) is responsible for the actual sign of EFFANG. VH/U represents the tangent of the sideslip angle which - applying small angle approximation - is subtracted from the introduced rudder angle (see Figure 9). Since ENDFAC=1.73 and U was the same for both runs, a difference in VH which was larger in Leo and Boncal's version by about 50 % caused the negative sign (versus a positive sign using Forbes' version) for the effective rudder angle EFFANG and thereby FY. So the only way to introduce a change toward an inward roll behavior here (FKRUD was positive) is to first check the input value for RSPAN and second to eventually modify the craft's engines to have larger immersion into the water.

With regard to the first item, if RSPAN would increase, ENDFAC would decrease as would the magnitudes of EFFANG (negative), FY (negative) and FK (positive).



$SSA = VH/U$	sideslip angle
$ESSA = ENDFAC * VH/U$	effective sideslip angle
$RUDANG$	rudder angle
$EFFANG$	effective rudder angle

Figure 9 - EFFECTIVE RUDDER ANGLE IN A TURN MANEUVER

Considering next the fact that the engines of the XR-3 had been replaced in 1976 a recent measurement of the rudder and propeller location yielded the following data (original input values shown in parantheses) :

$XPO = -1.50$ (-1.275)
 $ZPO = -1.333$ (-0.604)
 $XRO = -1.083$ (-1.125)
 $RSPAN = 1.333$ (1.21)
 $RAREA = 1.42$ (0.68)

Two of the runs discussed in the preceding section have been repeated using the original roll damping term and the new propulsion and rudder input parameters.

1. Thrust is mapped with deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls with $C_h = 0.4$.

Comparing plots 77-78 with the corresponding ones for the former rudder and propulsion parameters (plots 63-64) the expected effect due to a decrease in $PKRUD$ can be observed resulting in smaller peak roll angle (1.34° versus 1.45°) and a significantly decreased steady state roll angle (0.65° versus 0.99° at $t=50$ sec). The transient period of the roll angle response in plot 77 shows the same number of transient oscillations as plot 63 but the response did not reach steady state even after 45 sec. The steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.3 to 0.4 degrees.

2. Same conditions as in the previous run but with deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only and $C_h = 0.8$.

Regarding plots 79-80 versus plots 71-72 a similar effect as mentioned before is observed. Now the roll angle response shows a more oscillatory transient period. The peak roll angle reduced from 1.46 to 1.36 degrees while the roll angle at $t=50$ sec changed from 1.34 to 0.97 degrees. For this run the steady state roll angle could be estimated to be about 0.8 degrees since the roll angle response again did not reach steady state for the run using the recently determined rudder and propulsion parameters. The initial small negative roll angle which appeared in the previous run (plot 77) at the moment when the rudder motion is introduced, does not show up any more. The overall roll response shown in plot 79 does not fall off as steeply (compared to plot 77) if, in a turn maneuver, deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only is considered.

From these runs it is obvious that the rudder and propulsion parameters of the new engines result in a more favorable XR-3 roll behavior with a significantly less steady state outward roll angle. At the time of this sensitivity study Reference 7 pointed out that there actually is no roll angle indicated by the measuring devices in a port turn at 20 knots and 12 or 15 degrees rudder angle. Keeping the device sensitivity of ± 0.5 degrees in mind, it can be concluded that the steady state roll angle provided by the present XR-3 Loads and Motions Program including the before mentioned program modifications by the author, is quite well in agreement with the actual craft data. Further efforts should be undertaken to obtain a better damping effect during the transient period.

Remark :

Although the new engines extend about 0.5 ft deeper into the water than the old engines, the new input value for RSPAN is close to the former value. In Reference 1 the denominator of the second term in the equation for ENDFAC is defined to be the distance from the water surface to the bottom tip of the rudder. The equation for ENDFAC used in the present program accounts for changes in draft DSR in both the numerator and the denominator. The RSPAN-term should then be defined to be the distance from the craft's keel to the bottom tip of the rudder. The author suspects that formerly there has been chosen too large a value for RSPAN in the case of the old engines (RSPAN=1.21 ft, probably from water surface to bottom tip of the rudder). Since the bottom tip of the rudder and the center of the propeller were located at almost the same distance from the craft's keel the magnitudes of ZPO and RSPAN should be about the same which is not true for the former chosen values. From these observations the author concludes that until now a too optimistic roll behavior resulted due to a too large value for RSPAN.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding sections of this chapter reflect the results of an investigation on how the XR-3 roll behavior in turn maneuvers at 20 kn simulated with the Loads and Motions Program is affected by certain changes in parameters and forces. The results of this sensitivity study are summarized as follows :

* Added mass effect

A reformulation of the vertical added mass computation which reduced the A_{33s} -value by a factor of $1/\pi$ had only a little effect in changing steady state draft, pitch angle and required thrust for constant speed in straight runs. In turn maneuvers this change resulted in less damped responses for pitch and roll angle and affected the steady state values for pitch angle by +8.3 % , roll angle by -1.0 % and draft by +1.4 % . Considering the roll behavior, the effect of reducing the A_{33s} -value by a factor of $1/\pi$ in the vertical added mass computation was negligible.

A change in the lateral added mass coefficient $C_h = 0.4$ to 0.8 had the effect of reducing the amplitudes of the transient oscillations and the steady state roll angle by 0.1 degree toward the experimentally measured value. Since in a turn maneuver with 15 degrees rudder angle an unstable craft behavior showed up which had not been experienced in practice, the value of $C_h = 0.8$ is not realistic if deadrise force contributions from both sidewalls are considered. If deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only

is used in the simulation program the increase in lateral added mass coefficient causes an increase in the steady state roll angle by about 0.1 degree. But since now the roll angle response is quite significantly damped and resembles a step as it does in practice, the choice of the larger coefficient (0.8) seems to be appropriate for the case of the deadrise force contributed from the outward sidewall only.

* Deadrise angle effect

The deadrise angles over the length of the curved XR-3 sidewalls are not uniform. Changing the deadrise angle which is used in the deadrise force computation from the transom (78.8°) to the center of gravity (58.5°) resulted in more damped responses for pitch and roll motion in turn maneuvers. For all chosen rudder angles generating port turns at 20 kn the steady state roll angle changed favorably by 23 to 38 % toward the corresponding roll angle measured experimentally and documented in Ref. 6.

* Cross-flow drag coefficient

Changing the cross-flow drag coefficient ($CDSW=1.28$ for a long flat plate) to lower values, e.g. $CDSW=1.00$, the testcraft's simulated roll behavior could be forced to match the measured steady state values. But since this coefficient has been chosen arbitrarily and cannot be declared to be appropriate for the actual XR-3 sidewalls ($CDSW=1.0$ means that there is no effective drag coefficient) this $CDSW$ -value has not been considered any longer. Another suggested cross-flow drag coefficient $CDSW=1.16$ [Ref. 3] resulted in about 5 % reduction in steady state roll angle and a shorter transient period (about 20 %) with smaller amplitudes of oscillation than did the runs using $CDSW=1.28$.

* Thrust mapping

Performing thrust mapping in the simulation runs using the data provided in Ref. 6 and assuming that both engines lose equal amounts of thrust in turn maneuvers, the simulated steady state roll angles could be shown to agree better with the measured angles by about another 10 % but the roll angle response did not quite reach steady state even after 45 seconds.

* Deadrise force from outward sidewall only

The simulation runs executed with the deadrise force computed for the outward sidewall only and thrust mapping as done before, showed less agreement for both $C_h = 0.4$ (0.8) with the corresponding measured steady state roll angles than did the runs considering deadrise forces from both sidewalls. But for $C_h = 0.8$ the roll angle response was significantly damped and looked more like a step, as was experienced in practice.

* Vertical location of the center of gravity

The given value for the vertical location of the center of gravity (2.54 ft above the keel) might not be quite correct due to the difficulties in experimentally determining it. The significant effect of the vertical center of gravity location on the XR-3 roll behavior is obvious from Figures 1 and 8 and the discussion in Section III.F. Since it controls exceedingly the XR-3 roll behavior it is important that future investigators obtain an accurate measurement of the C.G. location before taking testcraft data.

* Subroutine PROP

A review of the propulsion subroutine revealed that the force and moment calculations as given by Leo and Boncal (Ref. 8) should be used instead of the version stated by Forbes (Ref. 9). This change results in a 7 % larger outward steady state roll angle but it provides a reasonable roll moment due to the propulsion system.

* Roll damping due to vertical wave generation

The roll damping calculation included in subroutine SIDEWALL has only a negligible effect on the craft's net roll behavior over the range of the damping factor $1.0 < \text{PROMO2} < 50.0$. Since there also is a discrepancy in the dimension of the roll damping term the source of this part of the program should be investigated.

* Suggested areas for further investigation

During the studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program the author found the following points either in the input data from the testcraft or in the program that require further investigation :

■ Rudder/thrust angle

As learned from Ref. 7 the rudder/thrust motion is directly introduced to the port engine while the starboard engine follows this via a metal bar connecting both engines. The starboard rudder and thrust vector may be off by 2 or 3 degrees to either side, depending on the direction of the rudder/thrust action. Thereby the roll behavior will certainly be effected. Since rudder/thrust mapping is available in the Loads and Motion Program, it is important that accurate data be collected for each engine during a test run.

- XR-3 weight

During each test run there is a possibility that the weight is not exact since, as learned from Ref. 7, the testcraft takes on water in the seals and thereby its weight increases causing larger draft which also effects the roll behavior. This additional weight can be substantial and attempts should be made to measure or estimate the additional weight to be used in the Loads and Motion Program.

- Cross-flow drag coefficient

Further efforts should be undertaken to establish the proper value of the cross-flow drag coefficient since $C_{DSW}=1.28$ might not be quite appropriate for the actual shape of the XR-3 sidewalls.

- Sideslip velocity

Those parts of the Loads and Motions Program where terms contributing to the lateral velocity V are computed should be reviewed since a large value of V may result in a change in the effective rudder angle from positive to negative.

In this sensitivity study it has been shown that the most significant effect on the simulated XR-3 roll behavior are contributed by

- * deadrise angle
- * vertical location of the center of gravity
- * rudder and propeller location .

Less significant effects are contributed by

- * thrust mapping
- * cross-flow drag coefficient .

For further studies concerned with the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program for improved roll behavior representation it is recommended to use

- the reformulated equation for the vertical added mass A_{33}
- deadrise angle at the center of gravity location
- deadrise force contribution from the outward sidewall only
- subroutine PROP as given by Leo and Boncal and in Appendix C of this thesis
- thrust and rudder mapping.

APPENDIX A

PLOTS

In the table given below are listed all plots with the respective parameters used in the corresponding simulation run. The table contains the following abbreviations :

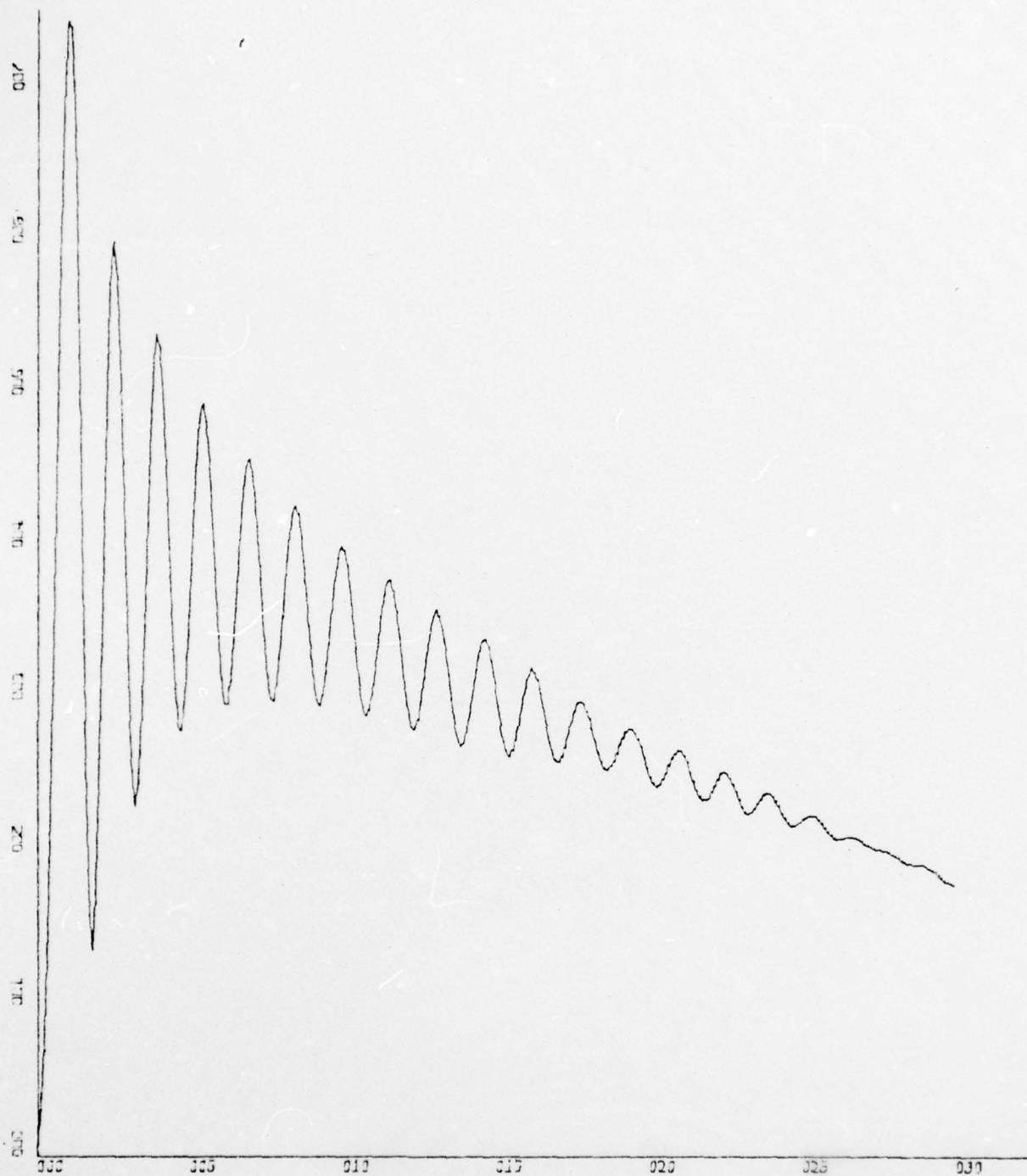
COEF	coefficient	CG	center of gravity
CDSW	sidewall drag	C _h	lateral added mass coef.
ch4	chapter IV		
DRANG	deadrise angle	DF16	PROMO2=16.0
PA	pitch angle	PR	pitch rate
RA	roll angle	RR	roll rate
REFTAB	refer to table	RUDANG	rudder angle
TR	Transom		
L-B	Leo and Boncal's version of subroutine 'PROP' used P* P or P*PI P replaced by ... in SDWL2200 (Section III.G)		
ZS-0.1	vertical location of CG is 2.54 - 0.1 (ft)		

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
1	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} no } PBAR
2	1	PA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
3	1	RA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} with } PBAR
4	1	FA	35	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
5	4	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	} old } A33s
6	4	FR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
7	4	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
8	4	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	

PLCT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
9	4,6	RA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
10	4,6	RR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
11	4,6	PA	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
12	4,6	PR	15	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
13	6	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
14	6	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
15	6	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
16	6	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
17	6	RA	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
18	6	RR	15	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
19	6	RA	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
20	6	RR	12	TR	0.4	1.28	no	both	
21	6	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
22	6	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
23	6	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
24	6	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	no	both	
25	ch4	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
26	ch4	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
27	ch4	PA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
28	ch4	PR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	L-B
29	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
30	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
31	8	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
32	8	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.16	no	both	
33	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
34	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
35	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
36	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	both	
37	10	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
38	10	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	both	
39	10	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	
40	10	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	both	

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
41	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
42	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	one	
43	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
44	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	
45	11	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
46	11	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.16	yes	one	
47	11	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
48	11	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.16	yes	one	
49	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
50	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.1
51	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
52	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.2
53	12	RA	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
54	12	RR	15	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	ZS-0.3
55	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
56	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.1
57	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
58	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.2
59	13	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
60	13	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	ZS-0.3
61	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
62	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	DF16
63	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
64	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	DF16
65	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	}DF16
66	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	}P* PI
67	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
68	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	DF16
69	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}DF16
70	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}P* PI
71	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}DF16
72	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	}P*PI

PLOT NO	REF TAB	RESP	RUD ANG	DR ANG	COEF C _h	COEF CDSW	THRUST MAP	SDWL- FORCES	REMARK
73	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	} DF16 I-B
74	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	no	both	
75	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16 L-B
76	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
77	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	} DF16 P*PI
78	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.4	1.28	yes	both	
79	ch4	RA	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	} new Rud
80	ch4	RR	12	CG	0.8	1.28	yes	one	



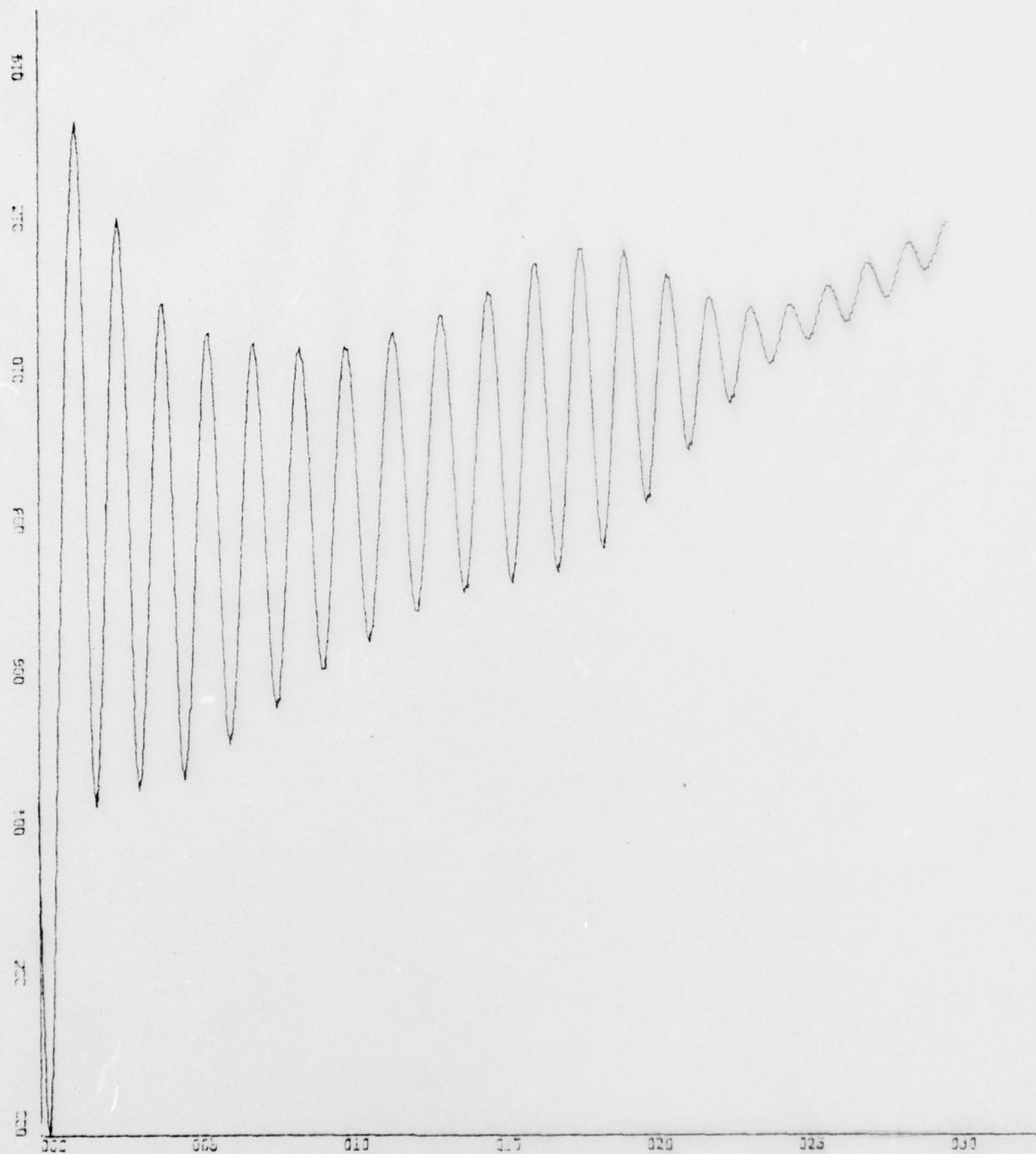
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 1

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



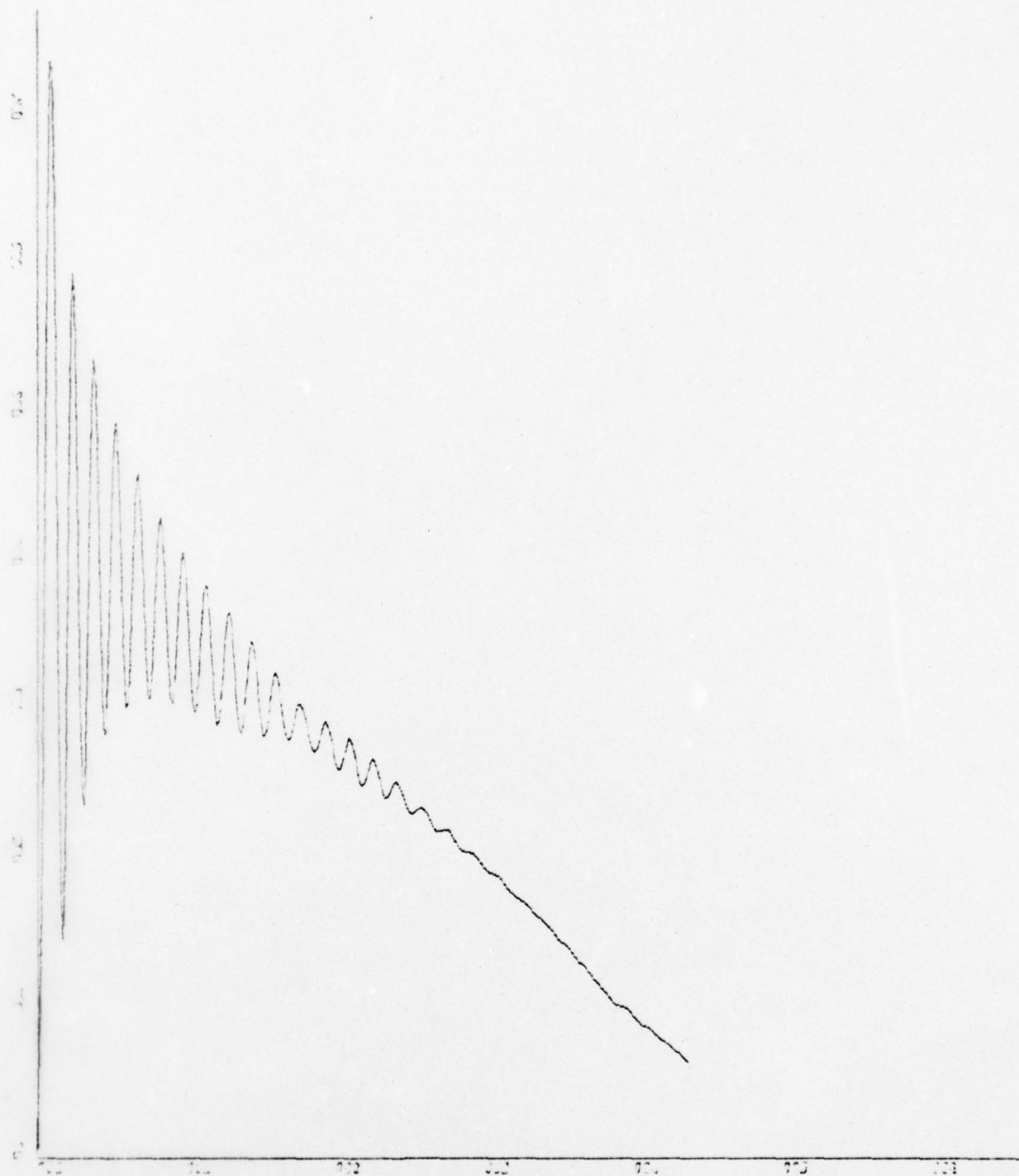
PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=5.00E+00 UNITS INCH.

~~Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~

PLOT 2

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



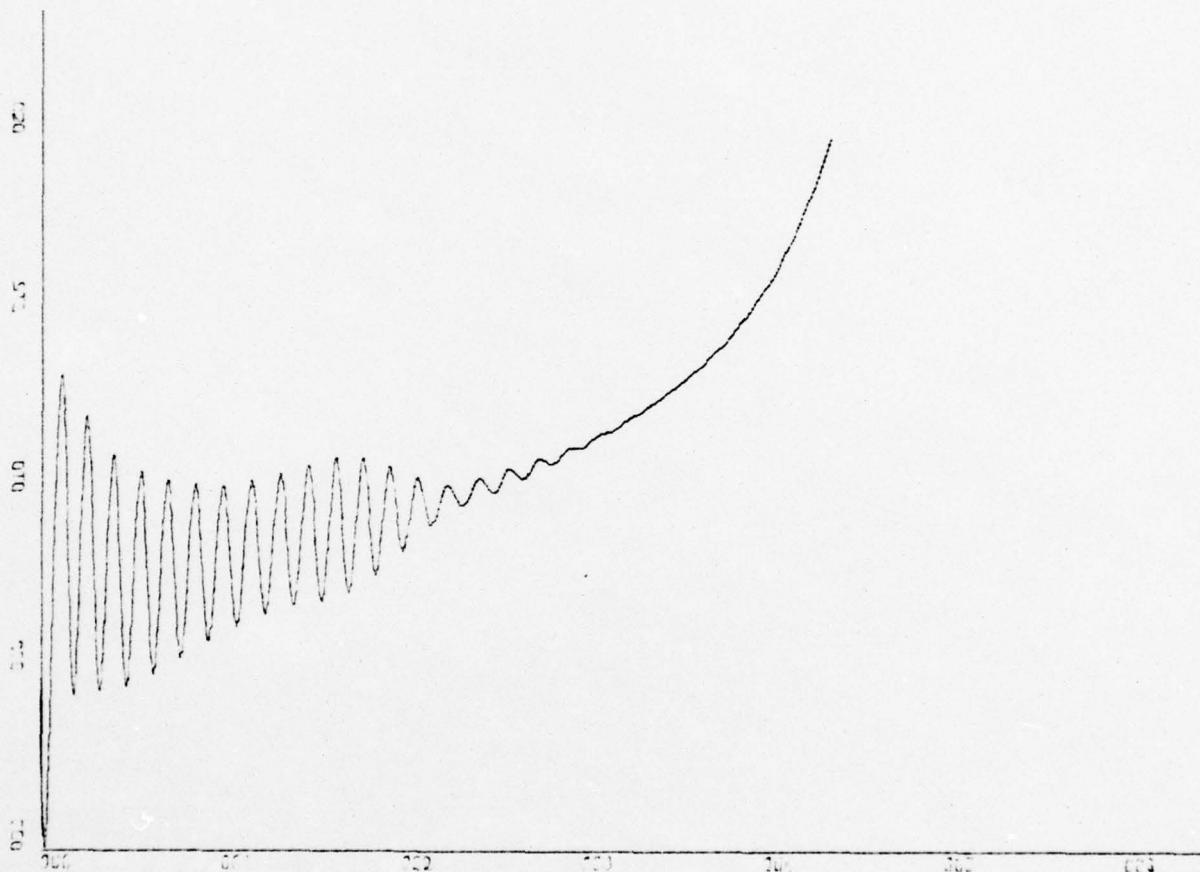
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

Y-SCALE=1.00E+00 UNITS INCH

PLOT 3

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



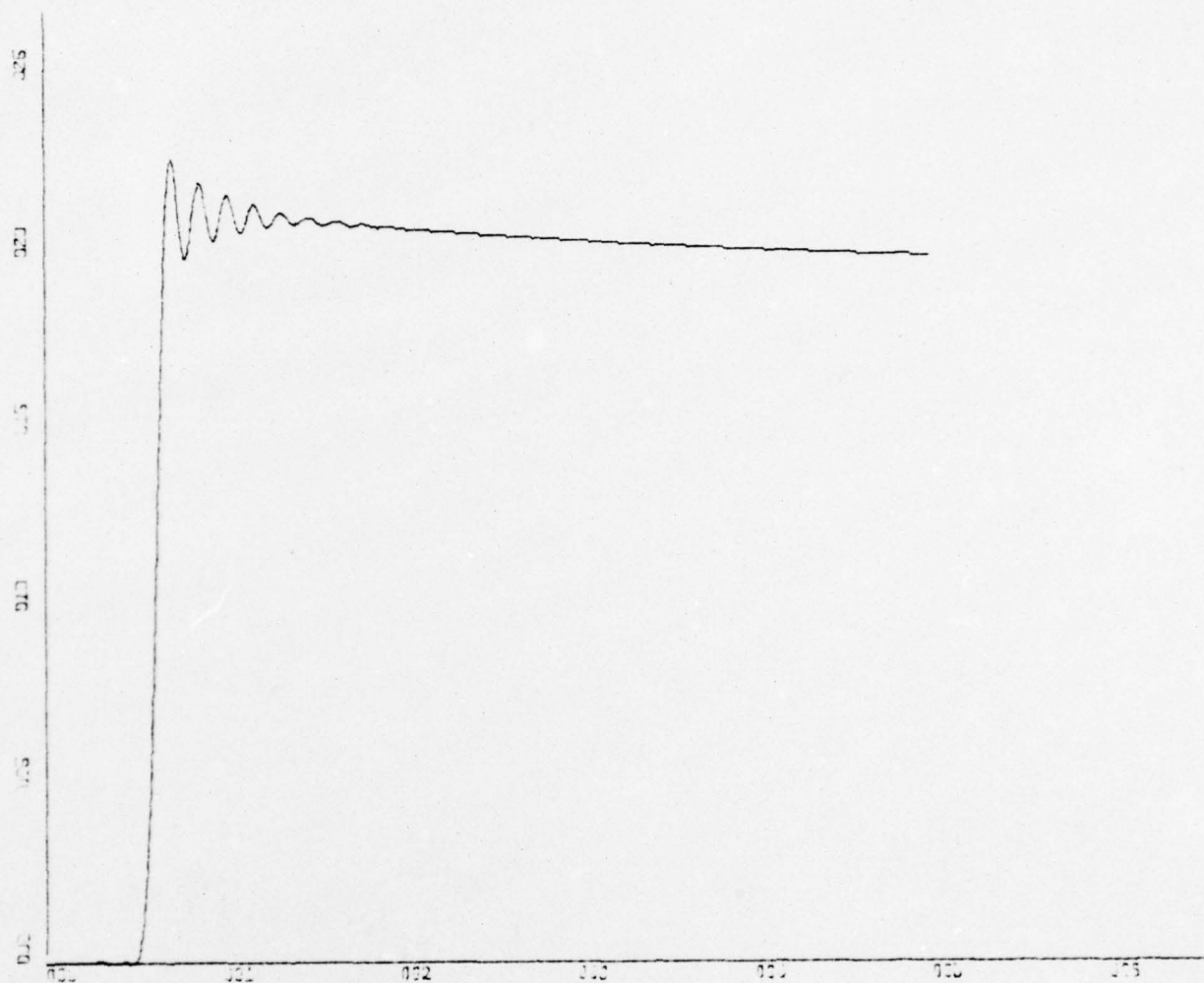
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

~~Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.~~

RGROB3 , TURN 20 KN, NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 4

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

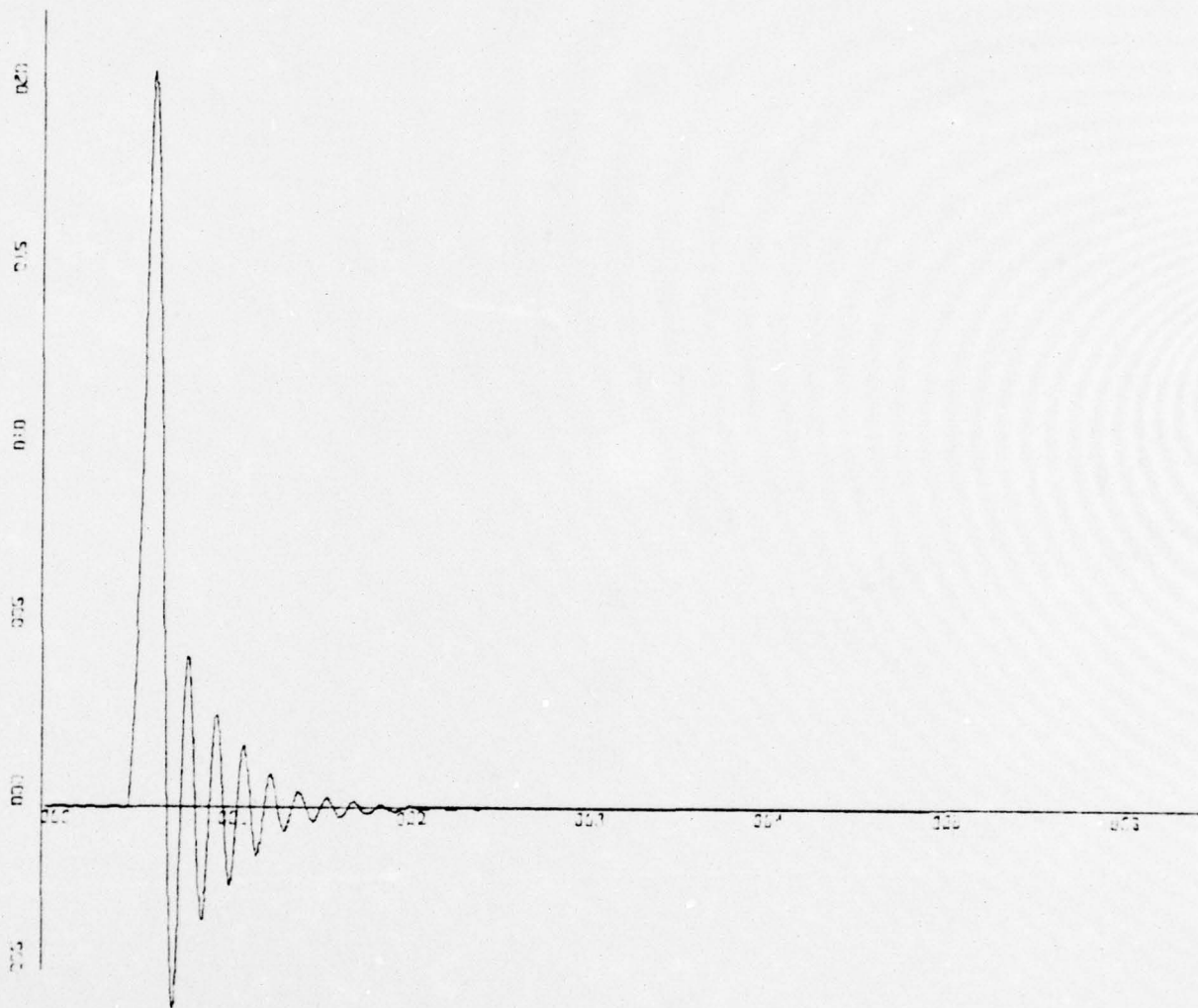
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD2 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 5

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

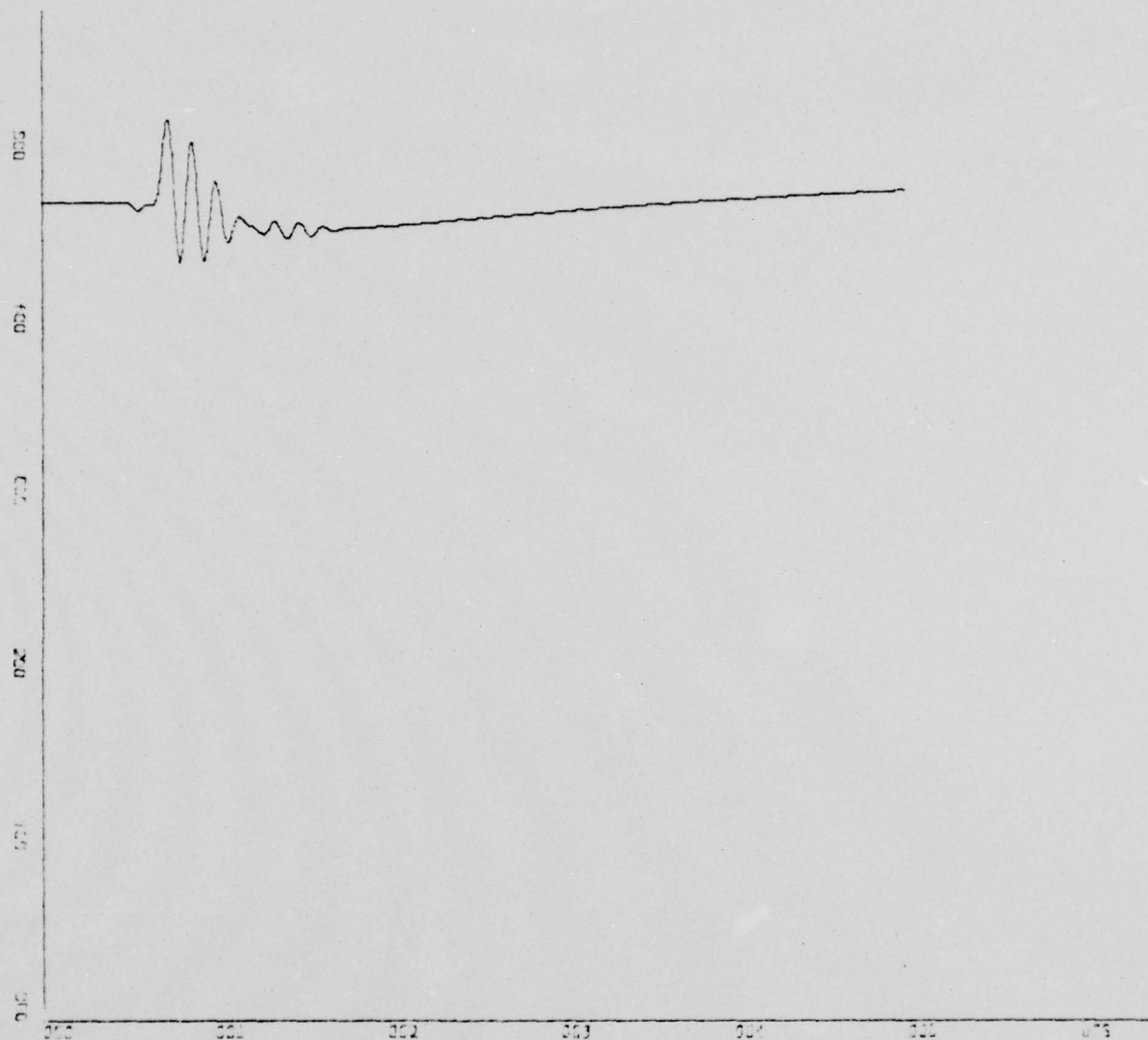
V-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCROD2 . TURN 20 KN . RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 6

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

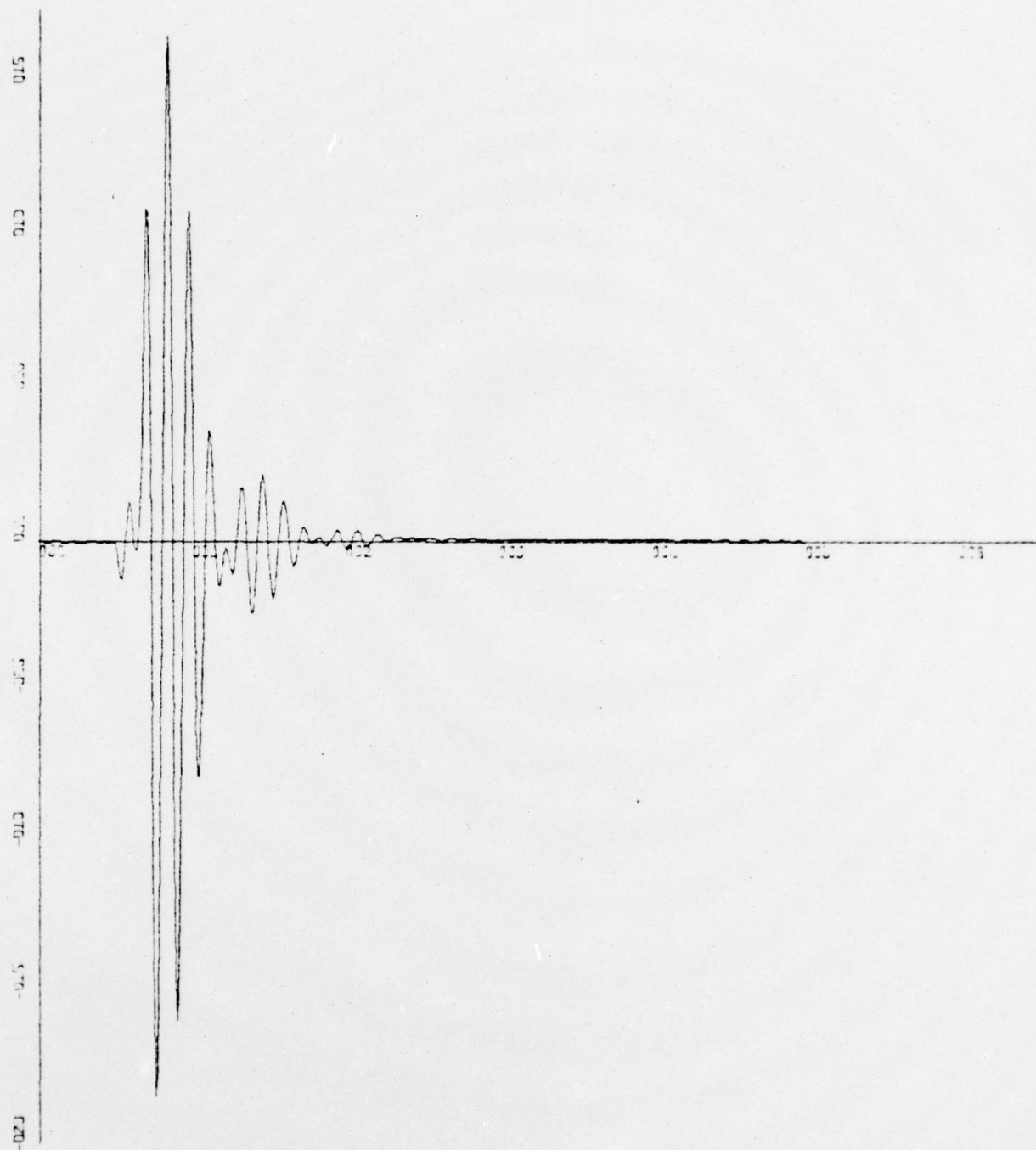
V-SCALE 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGR002 , TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 7

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

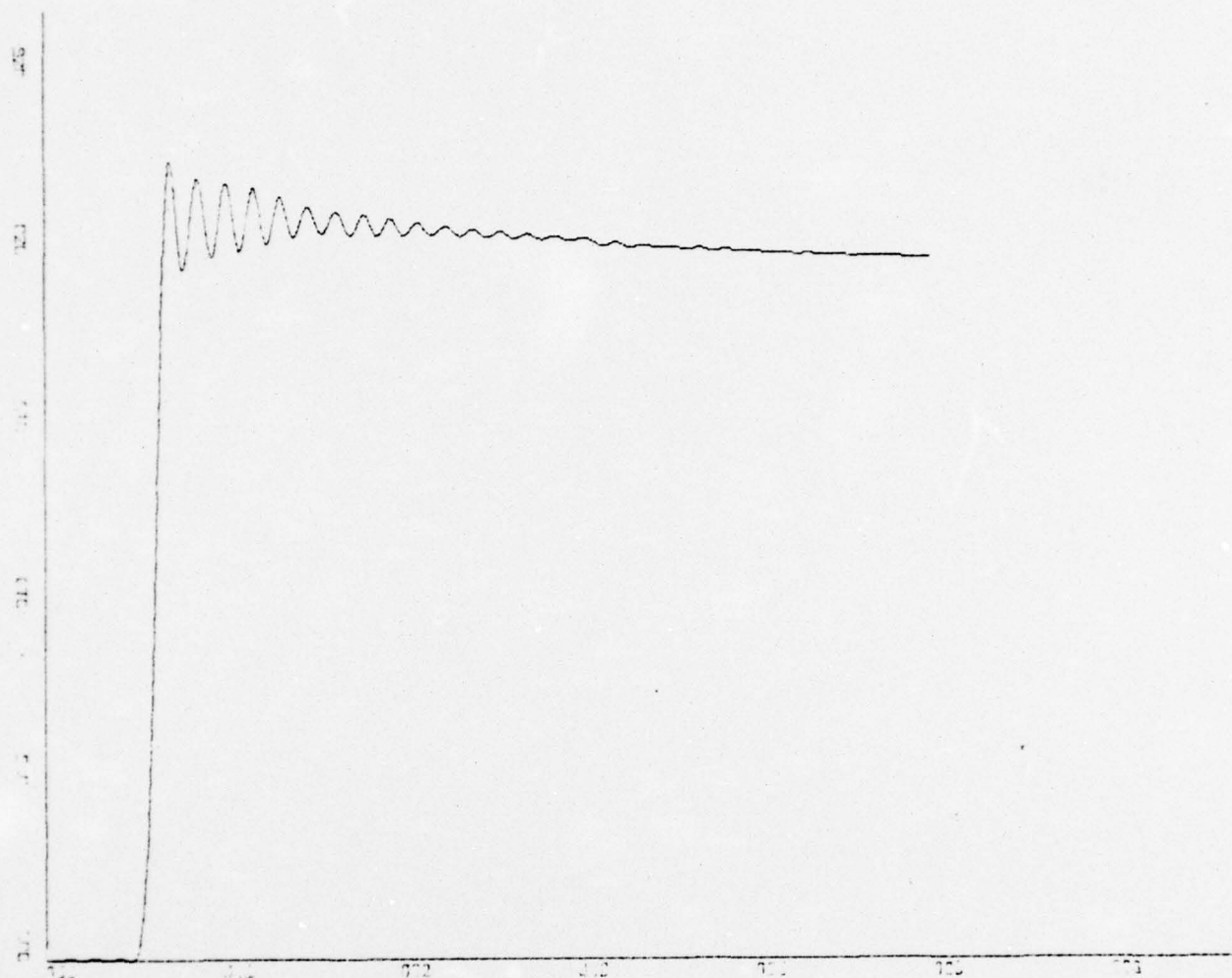


PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE=5.00E-02 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 8

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



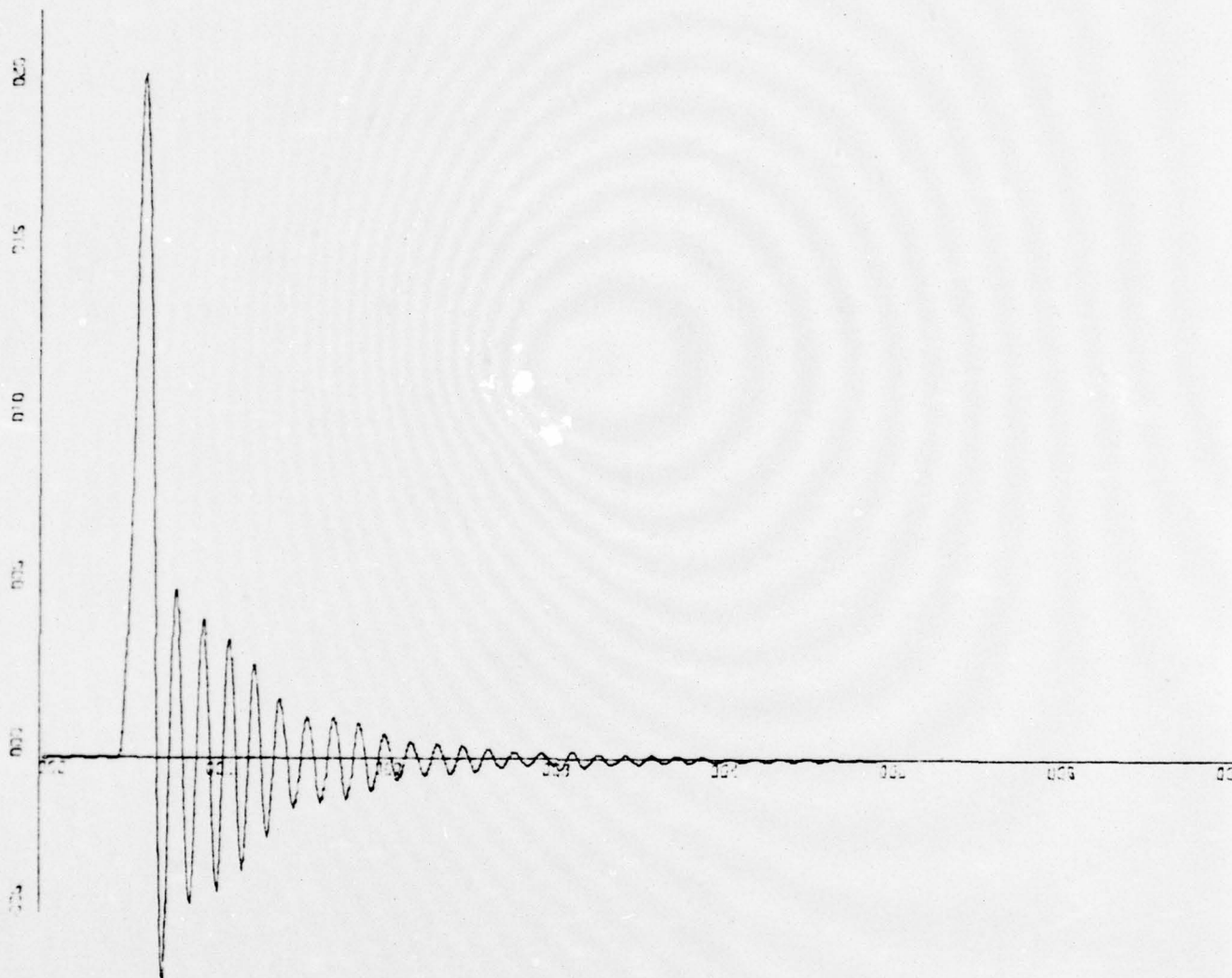
X-SCALE $-1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE $-5.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

RCR004 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 9

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



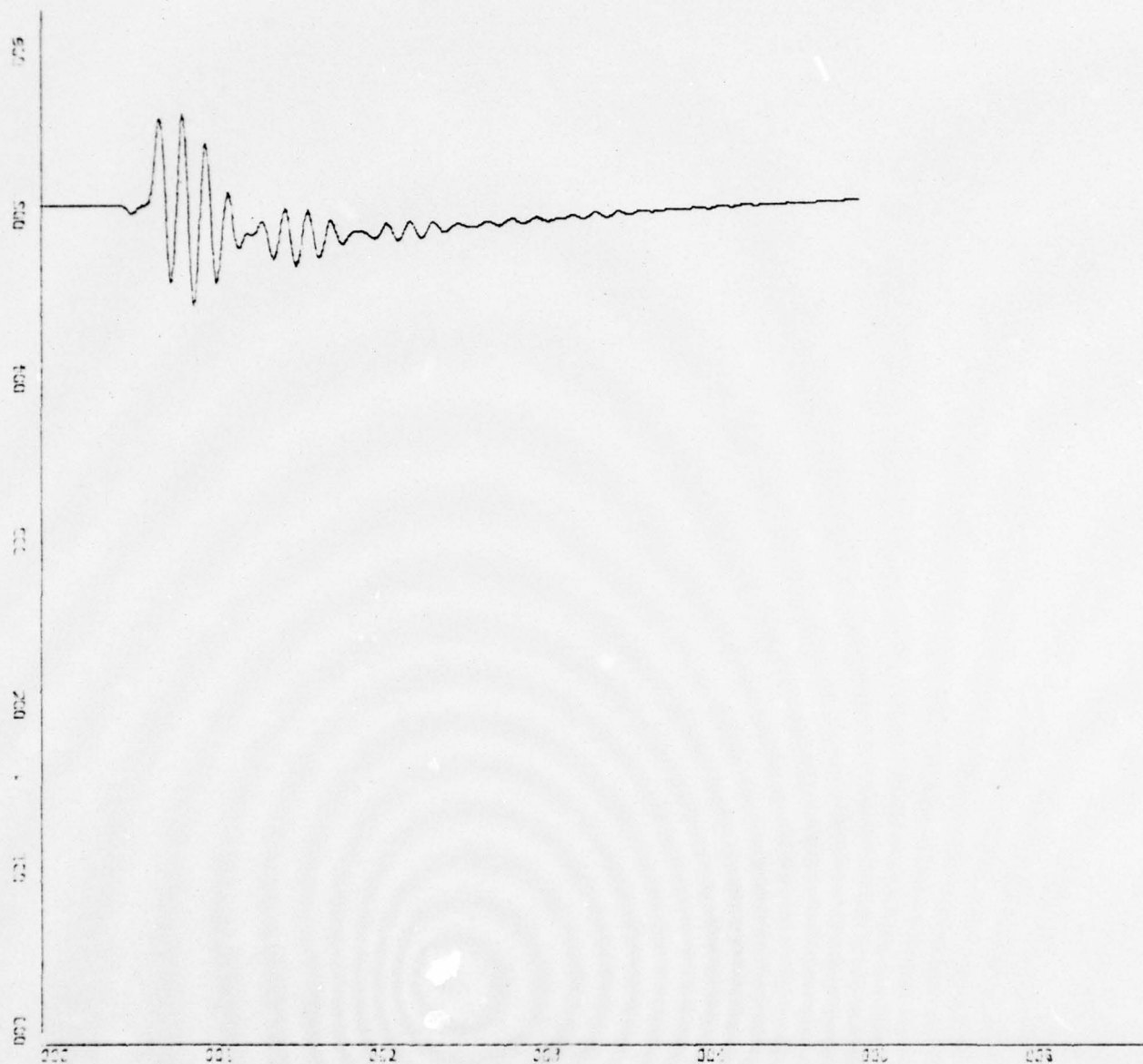
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 10

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



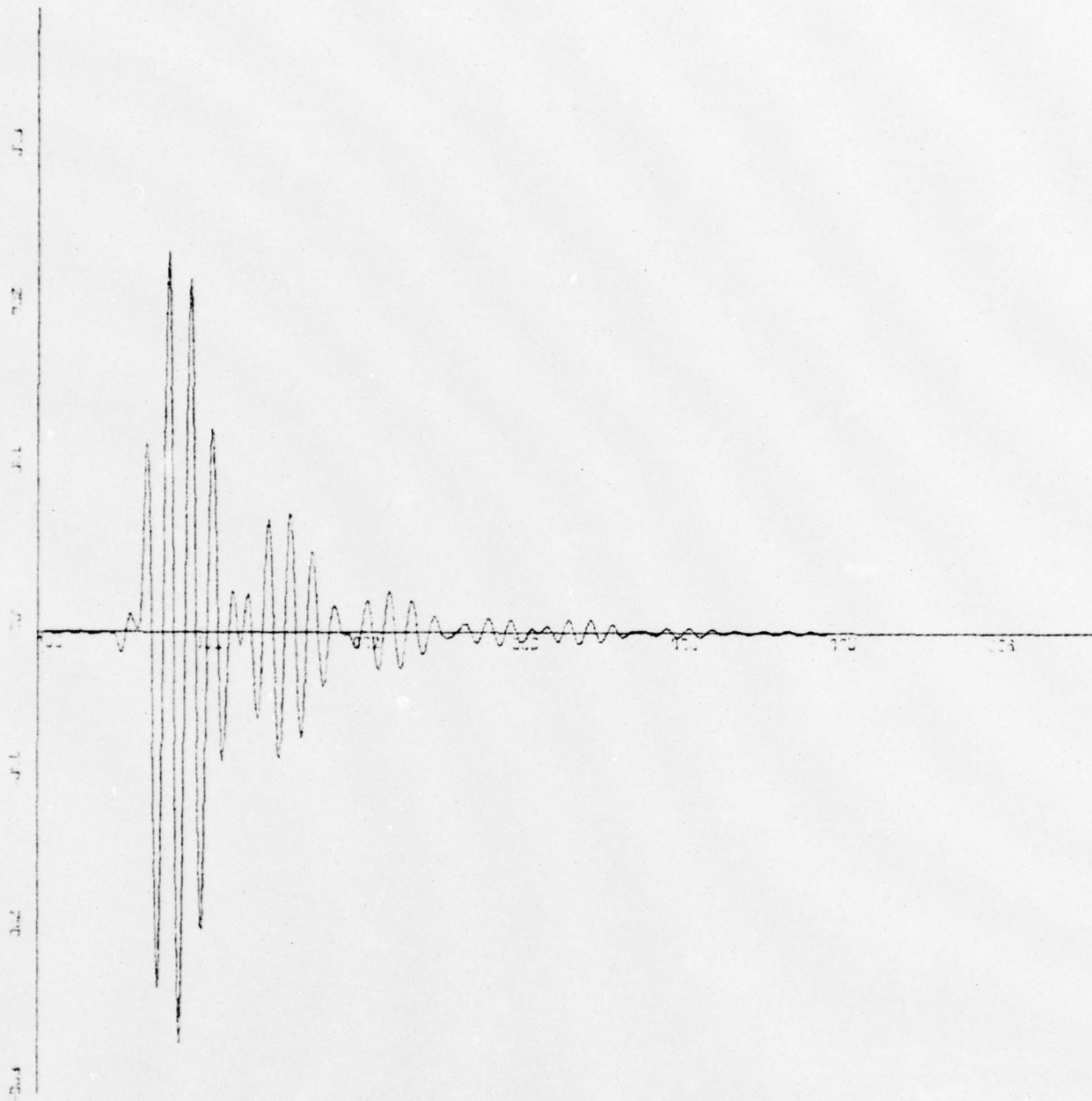
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 11

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



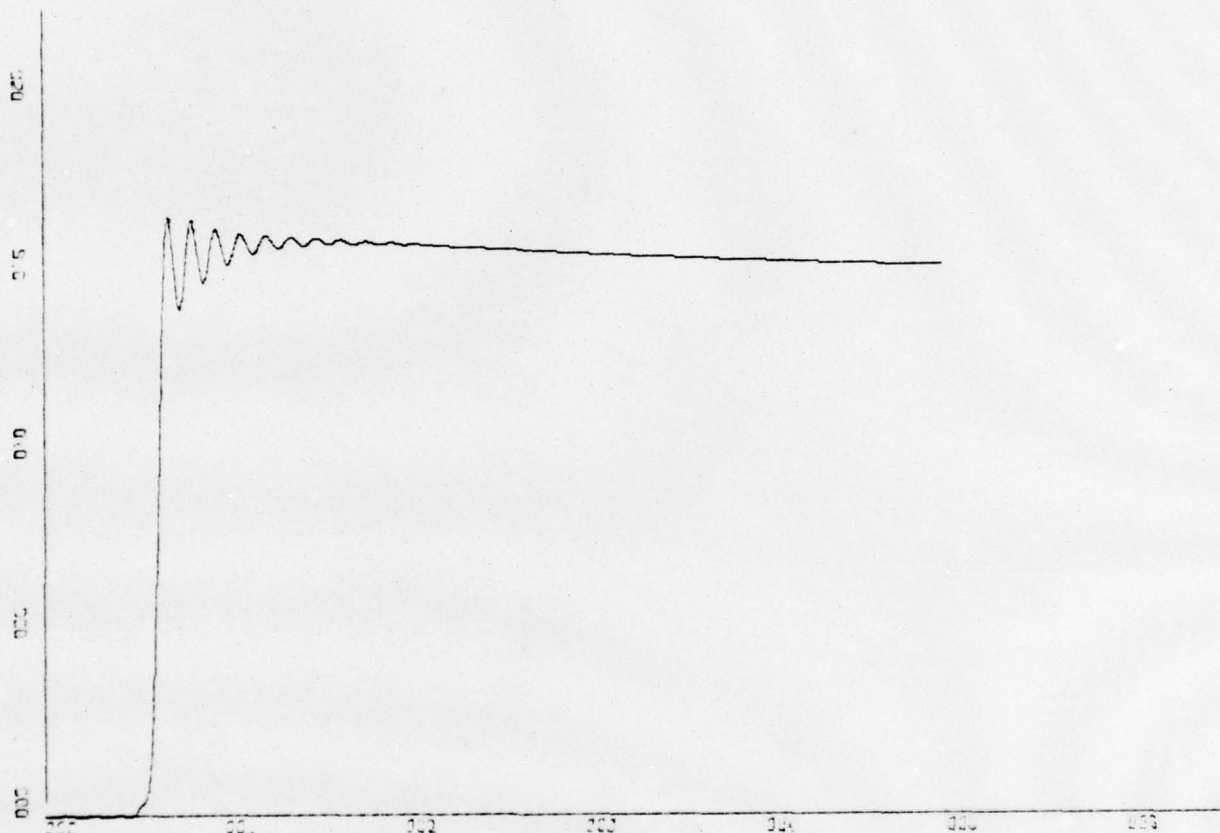
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 12

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



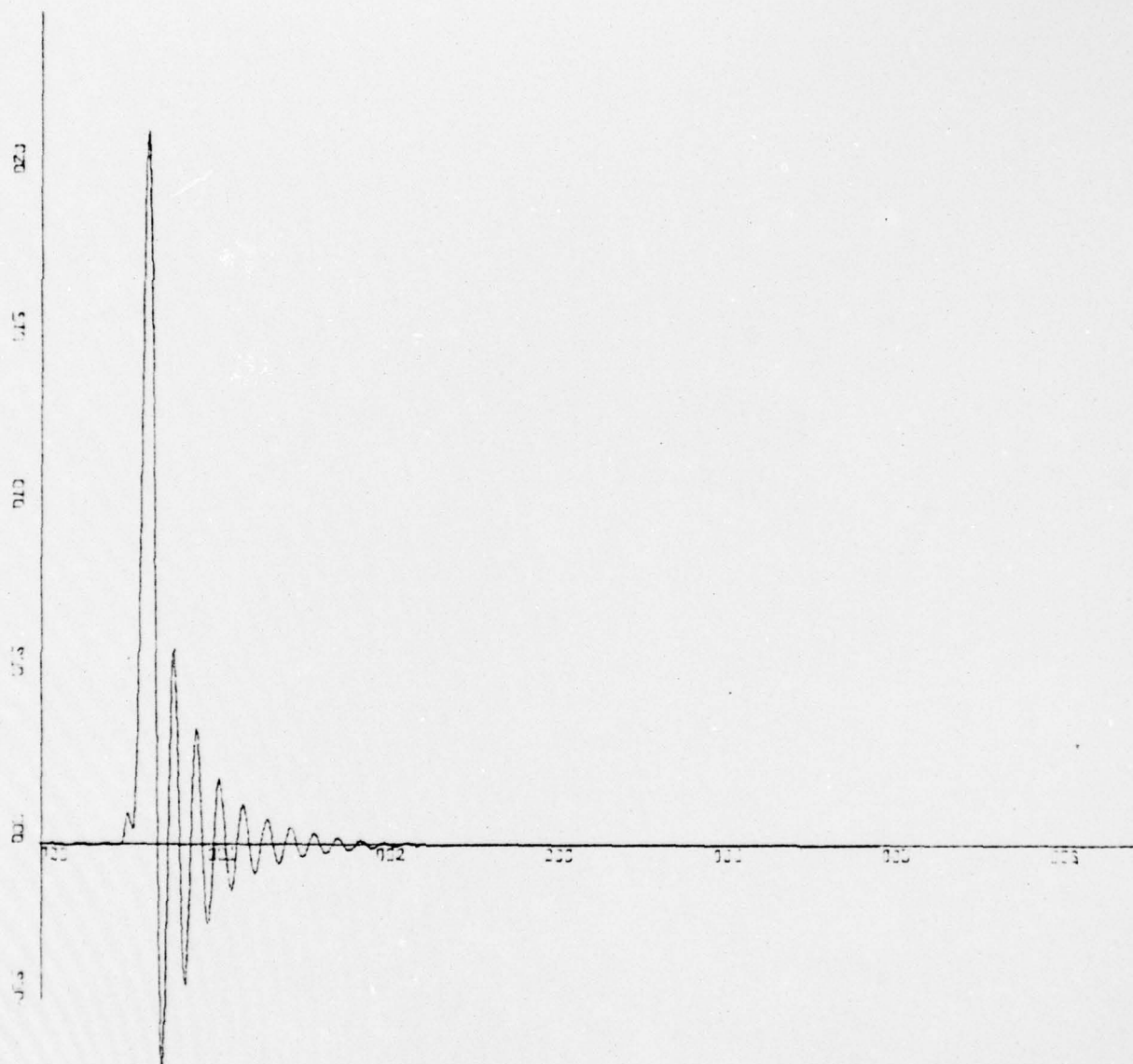
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 13

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

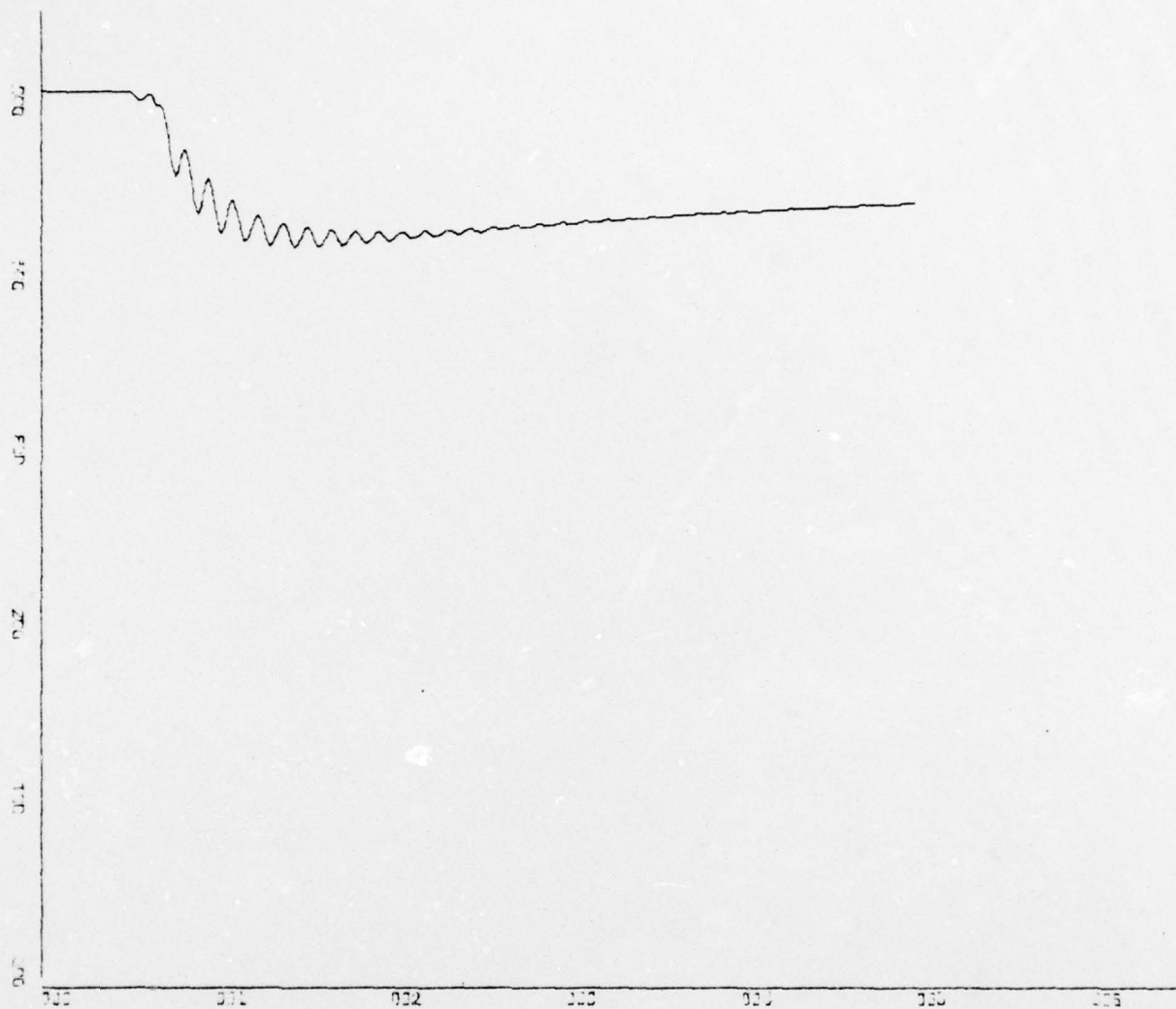
V-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 14

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



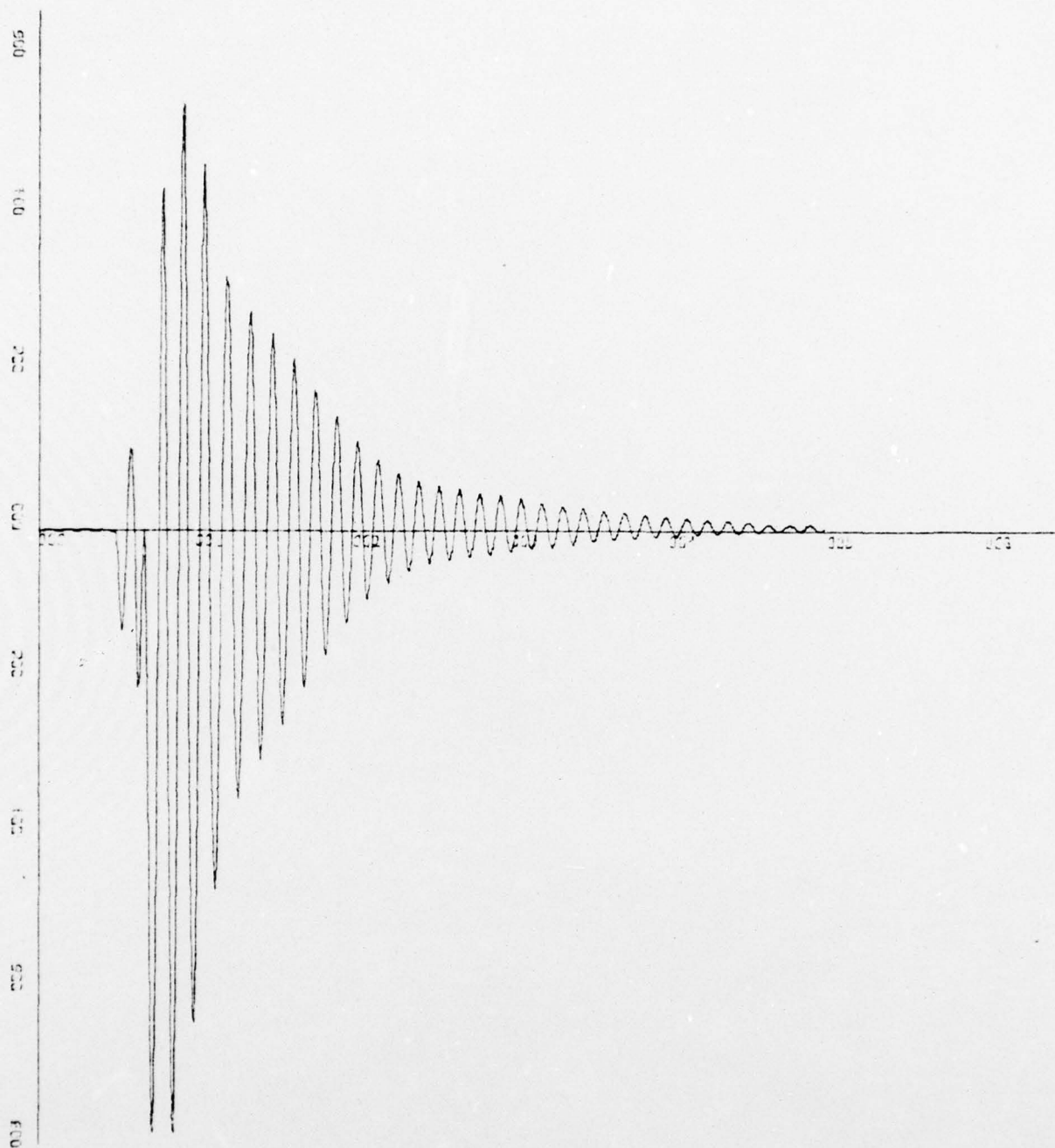
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROD5 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 15

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



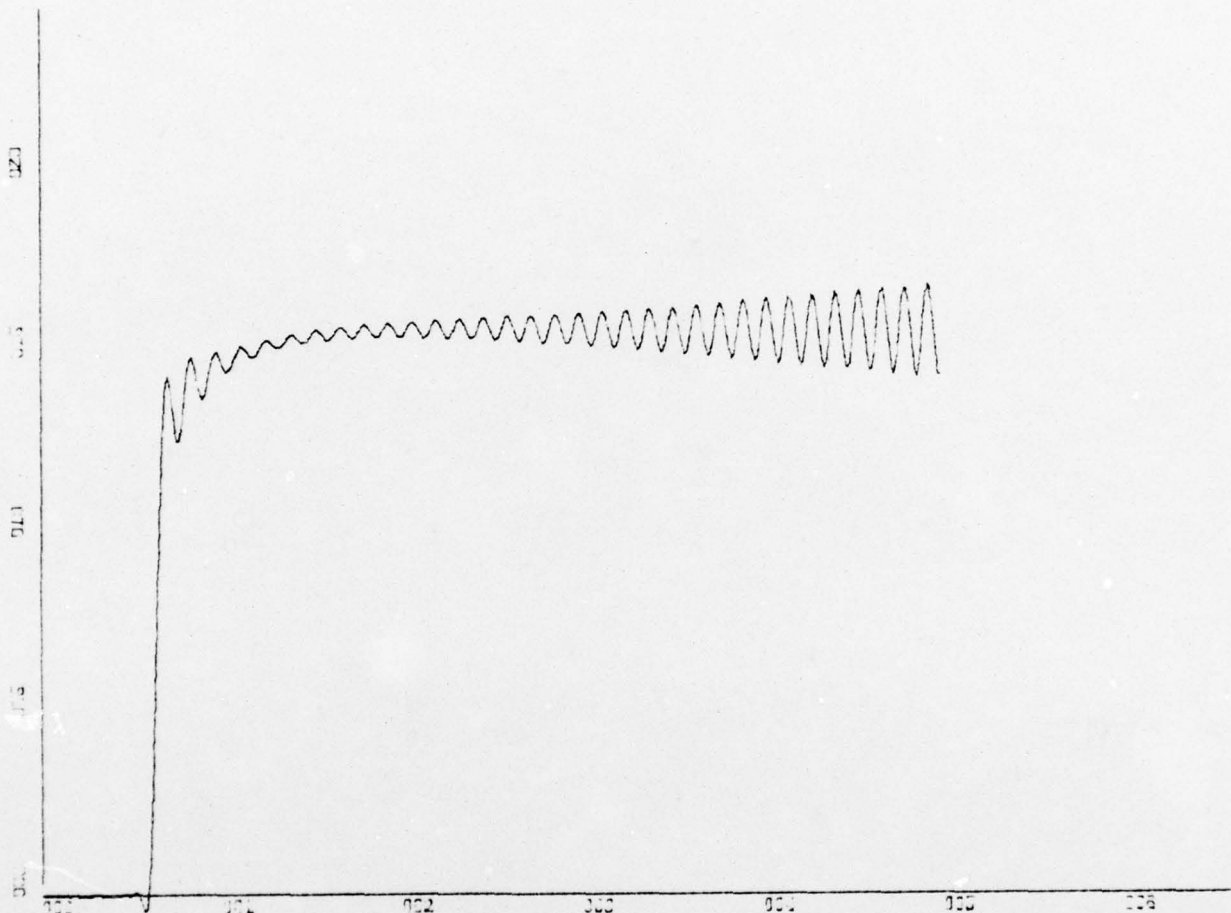
K-SCALE -1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Z-SCALE -2.00E-02 UNITS INCH.

RGRODS , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 16

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



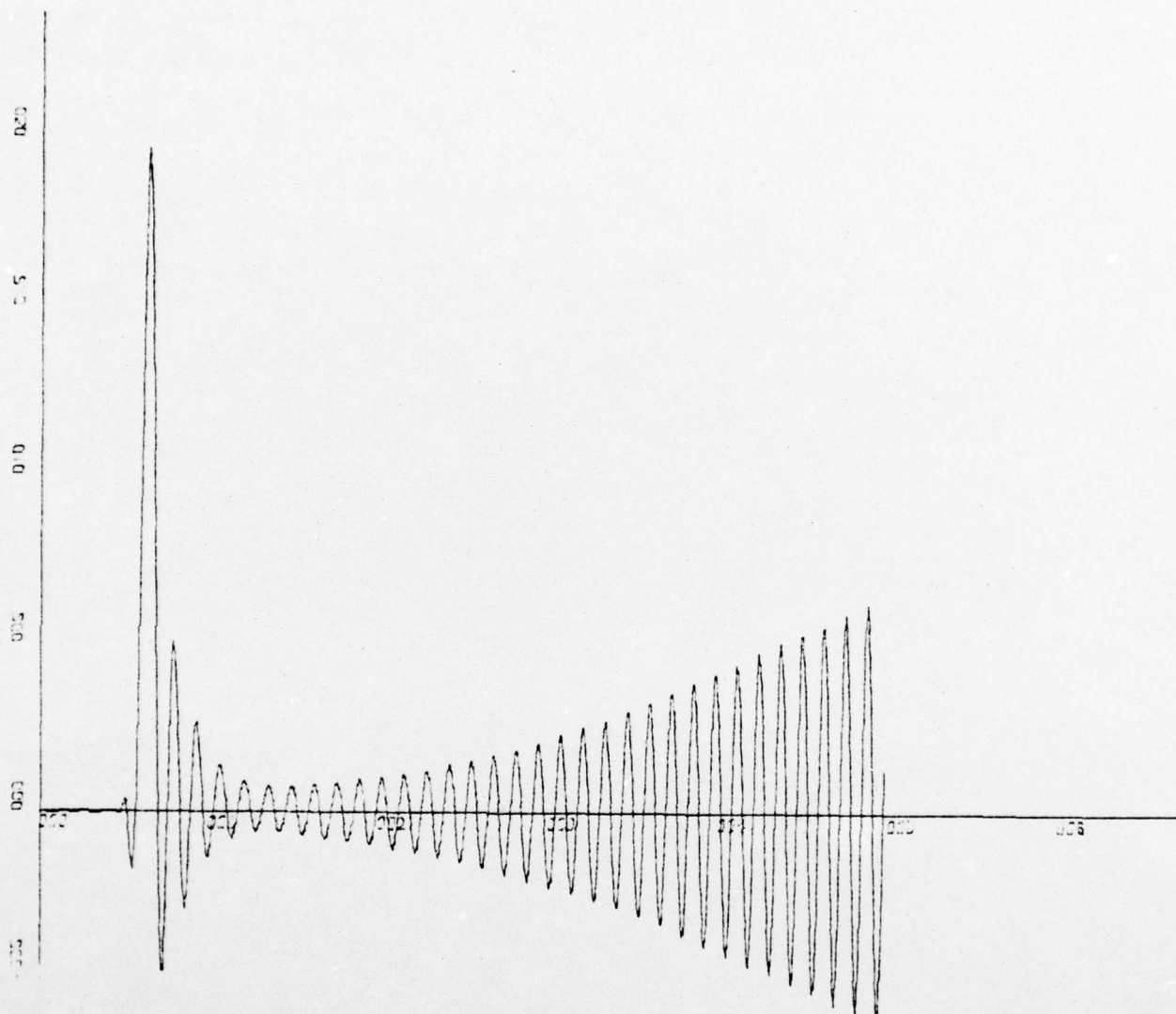
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 17

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



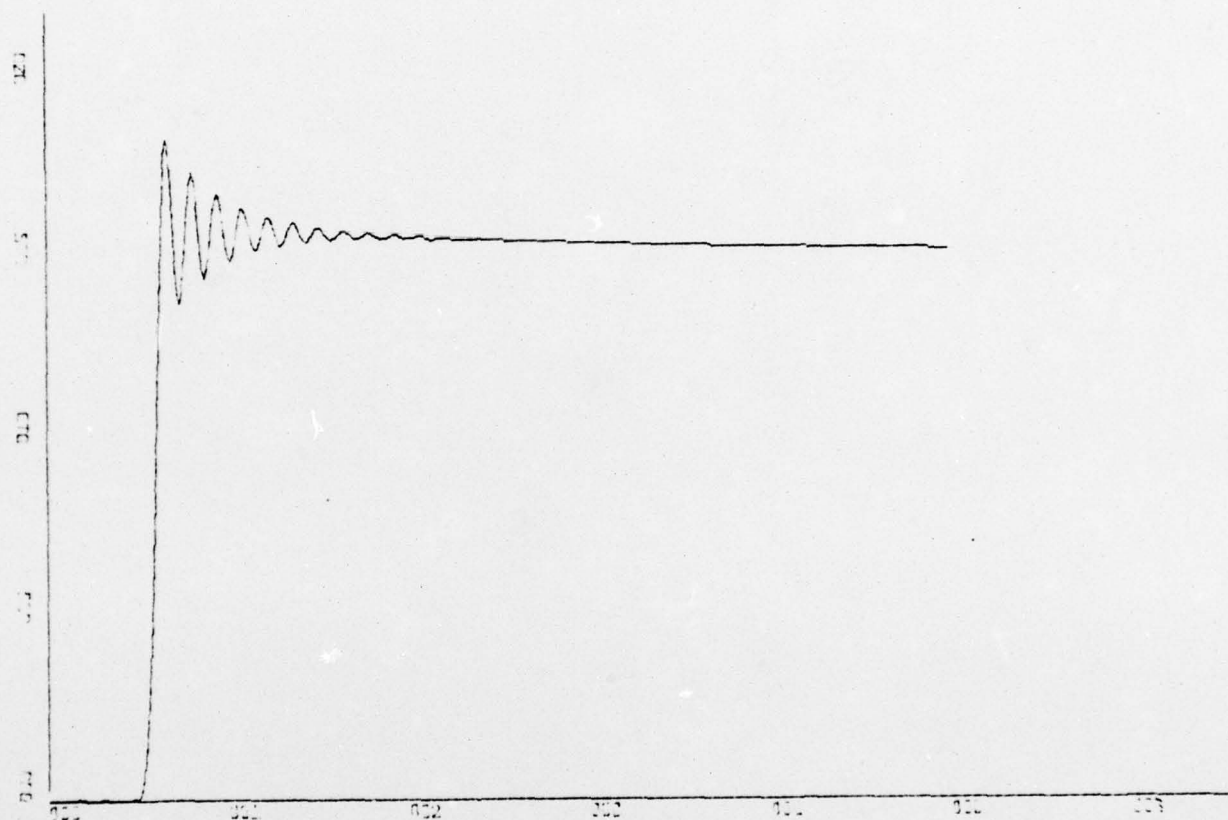
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROES , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 18

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

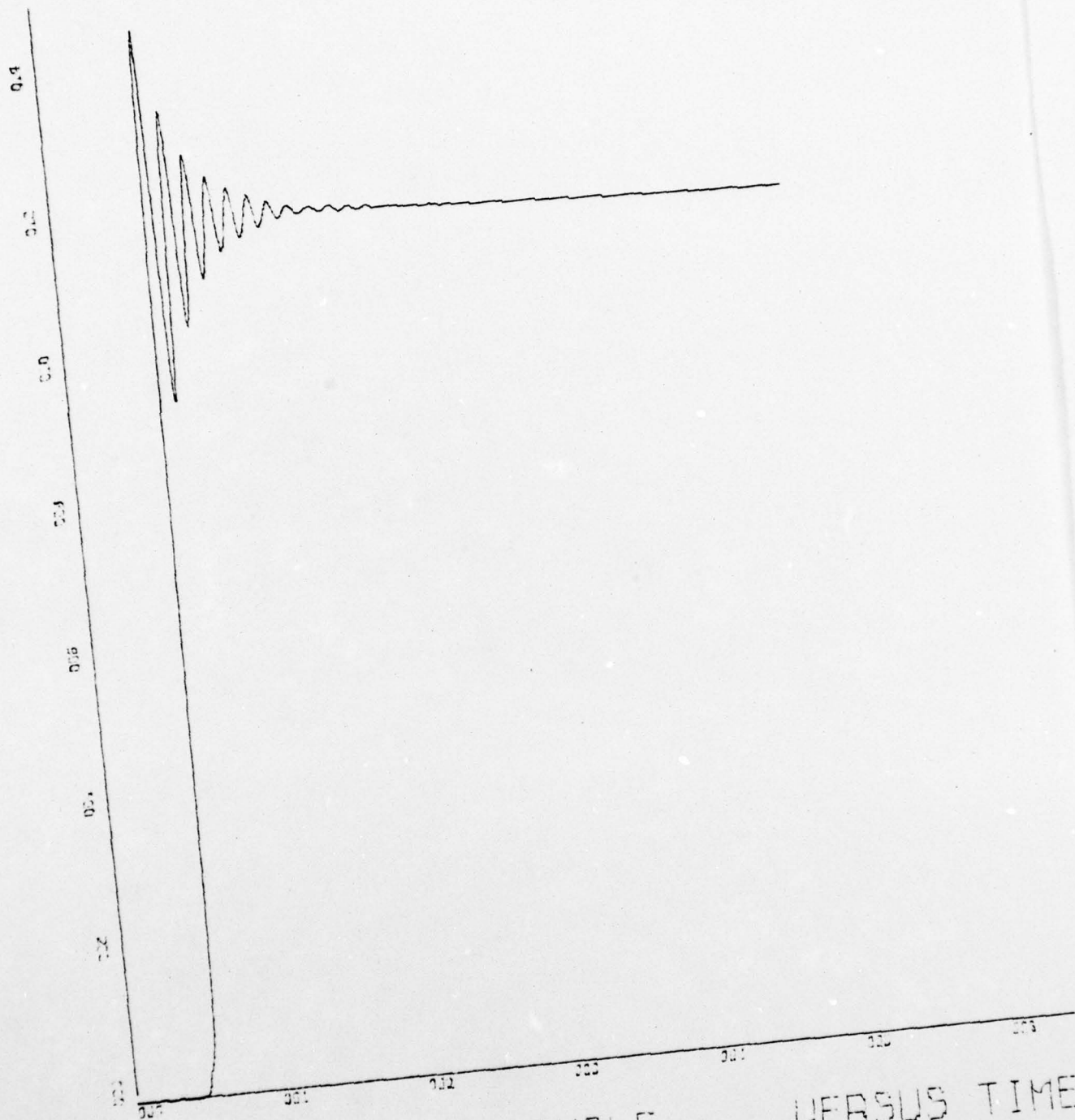
Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT61 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

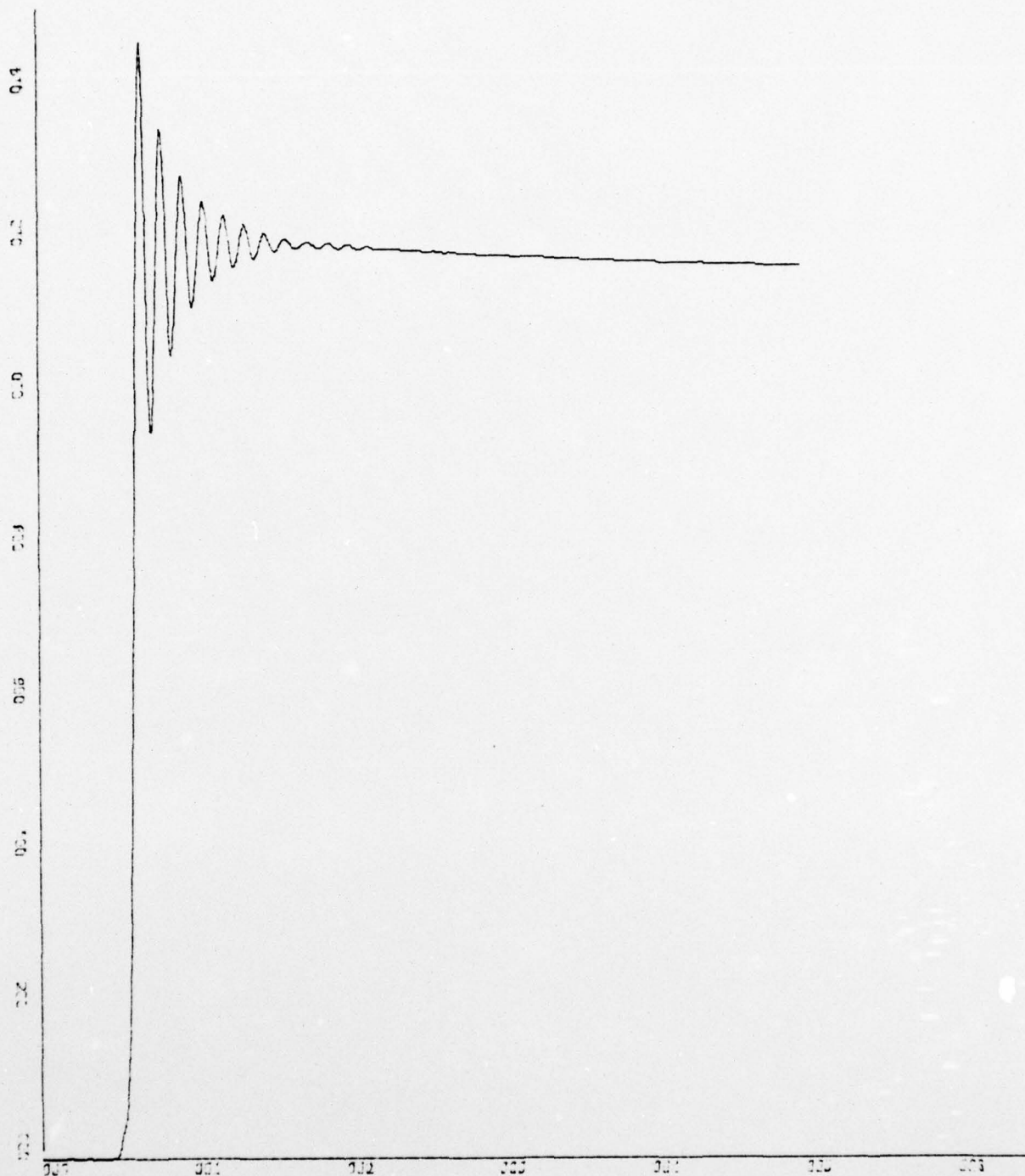
PLOT 19

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



PLOT 21
 ROLL ANGLE
 VERSUS TIME
 X-SCALE = $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE = $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

PLOT 21
 for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



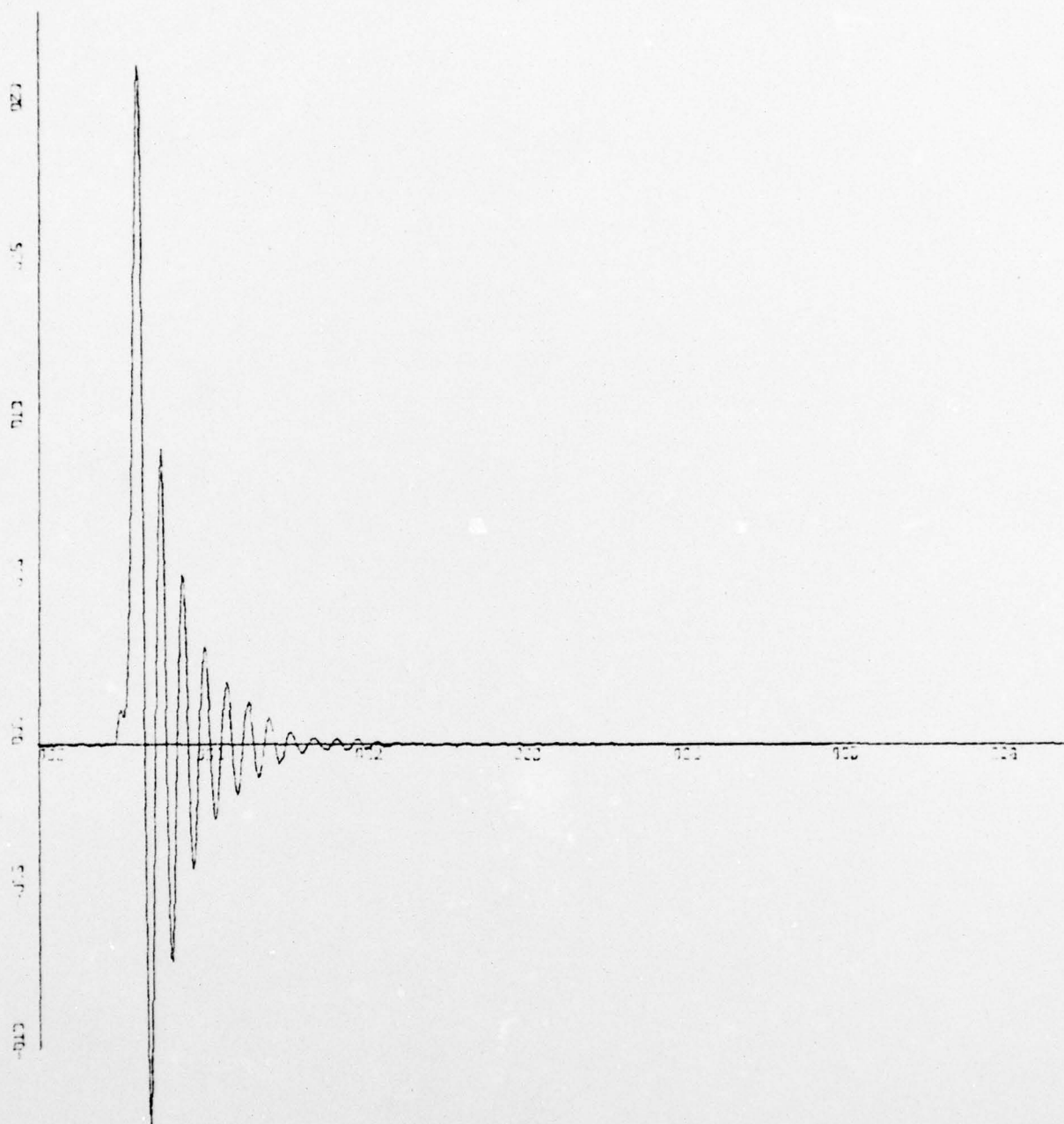
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE = $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

PLOT 21

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

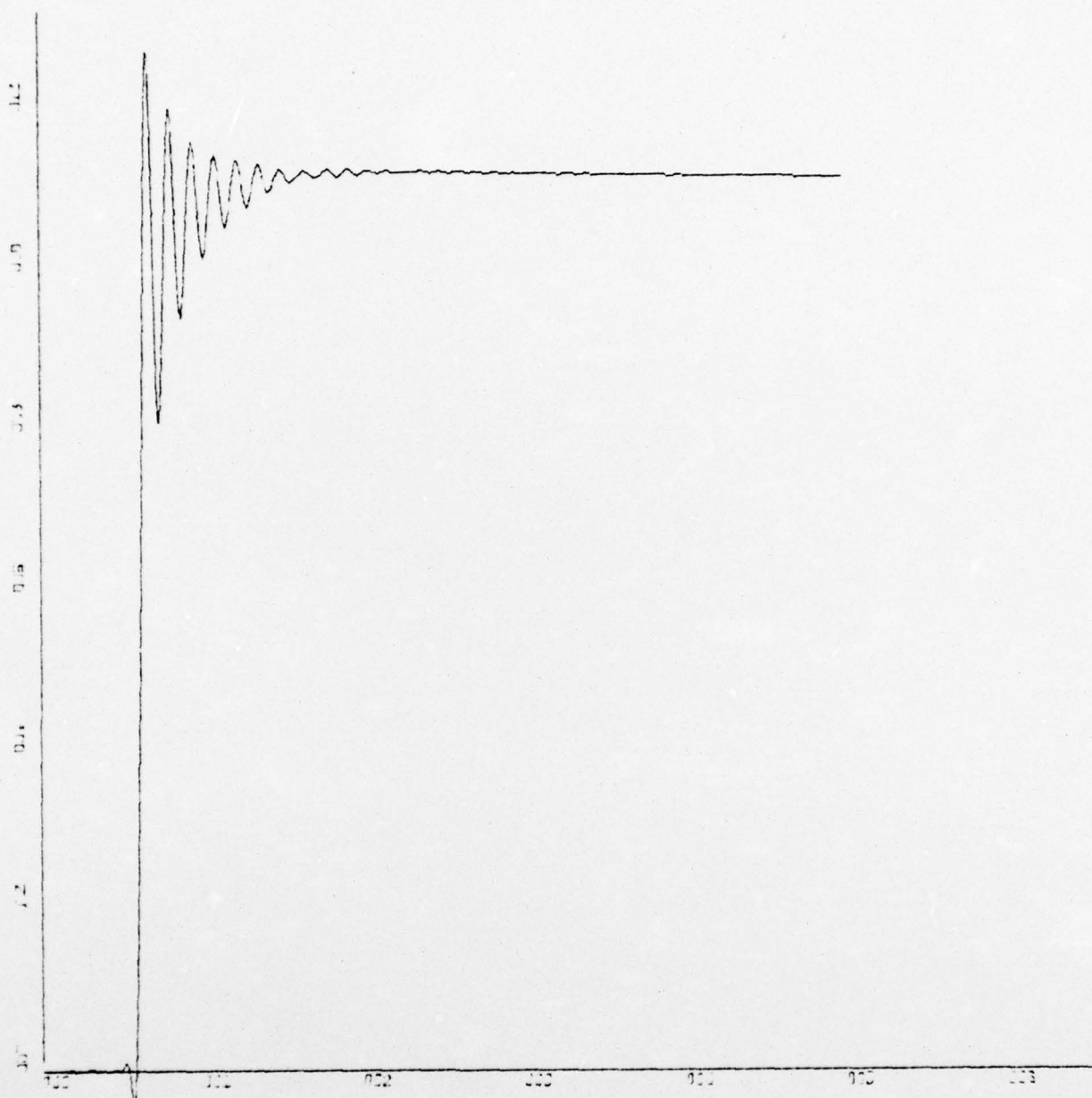


X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGRT62 , TURN 20 KN.
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 22

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

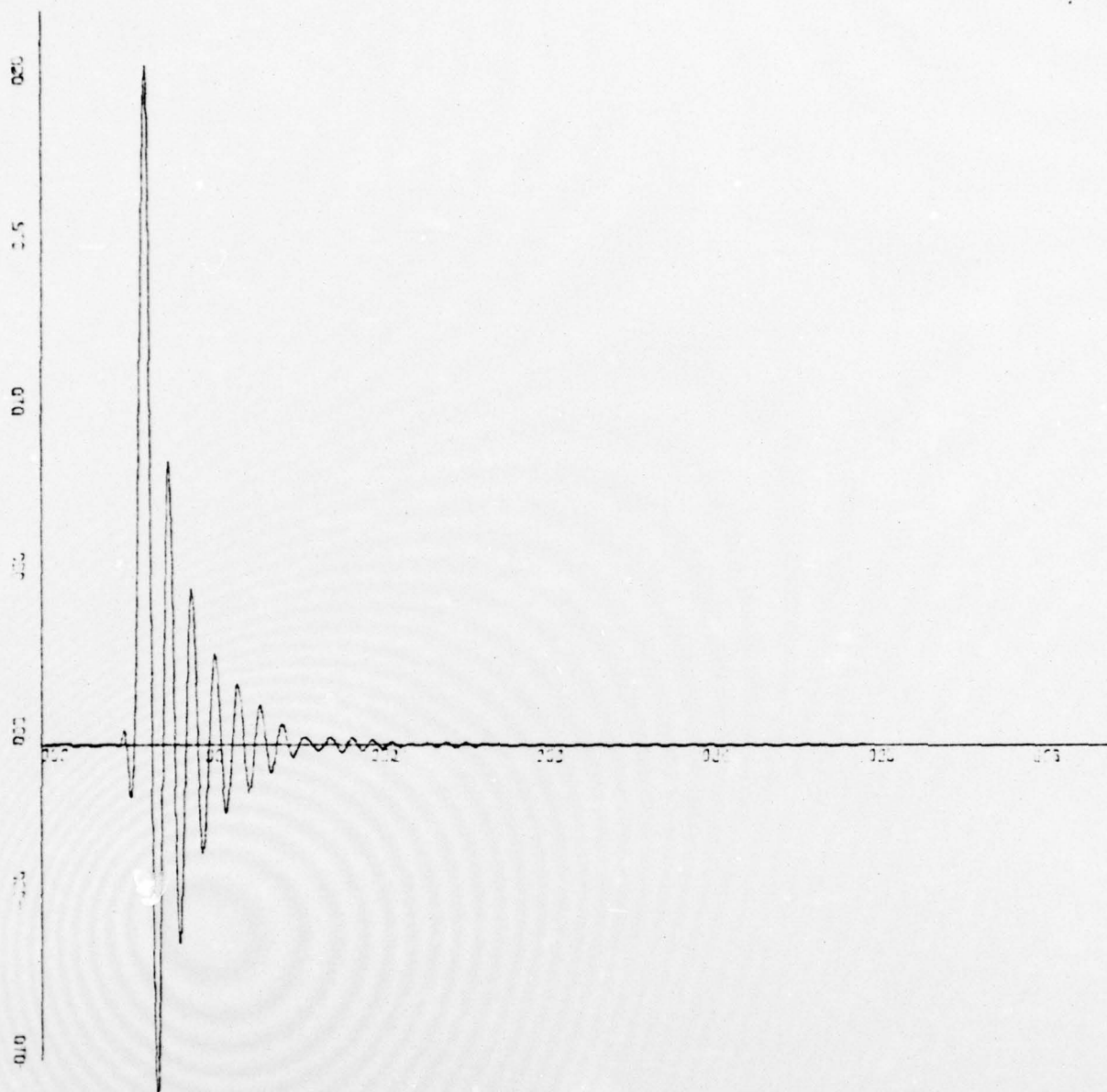
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT63 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 23

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

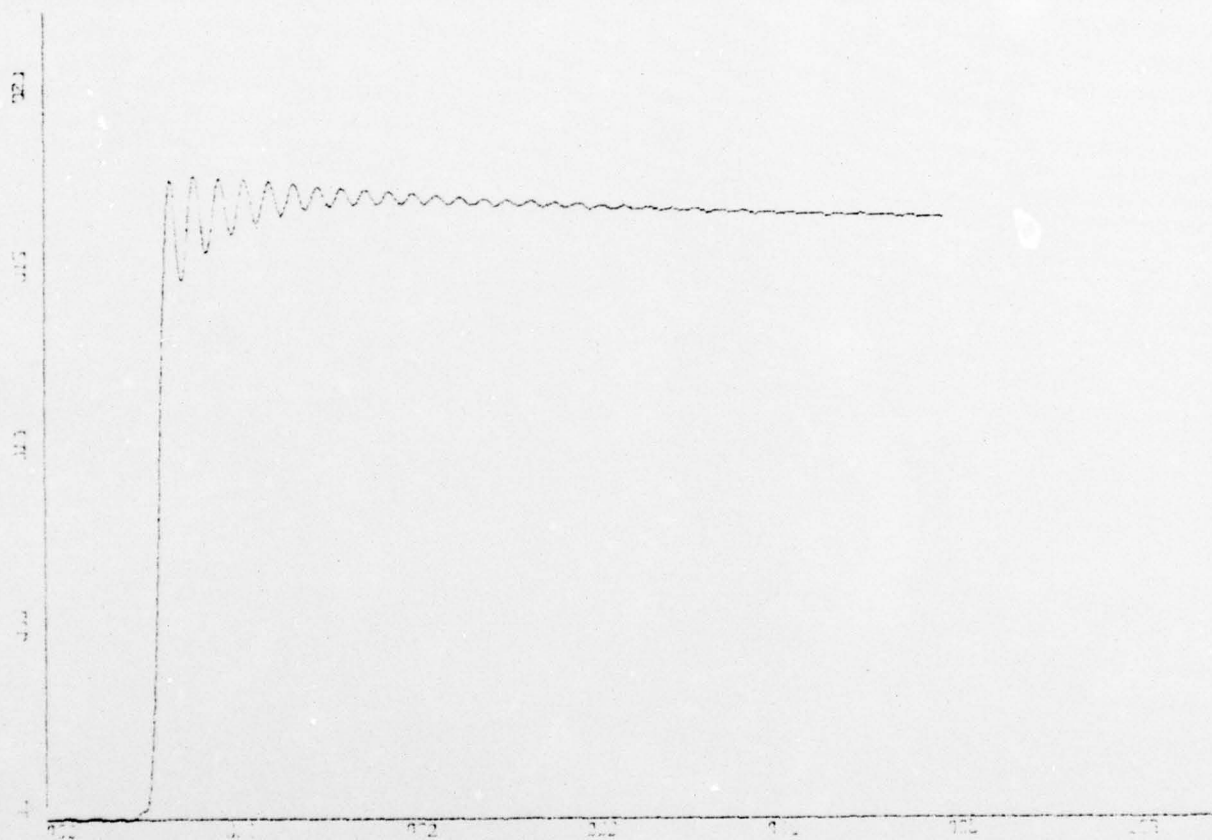
RGRT63 . TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 24

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRDB3 TURN 20 KN.

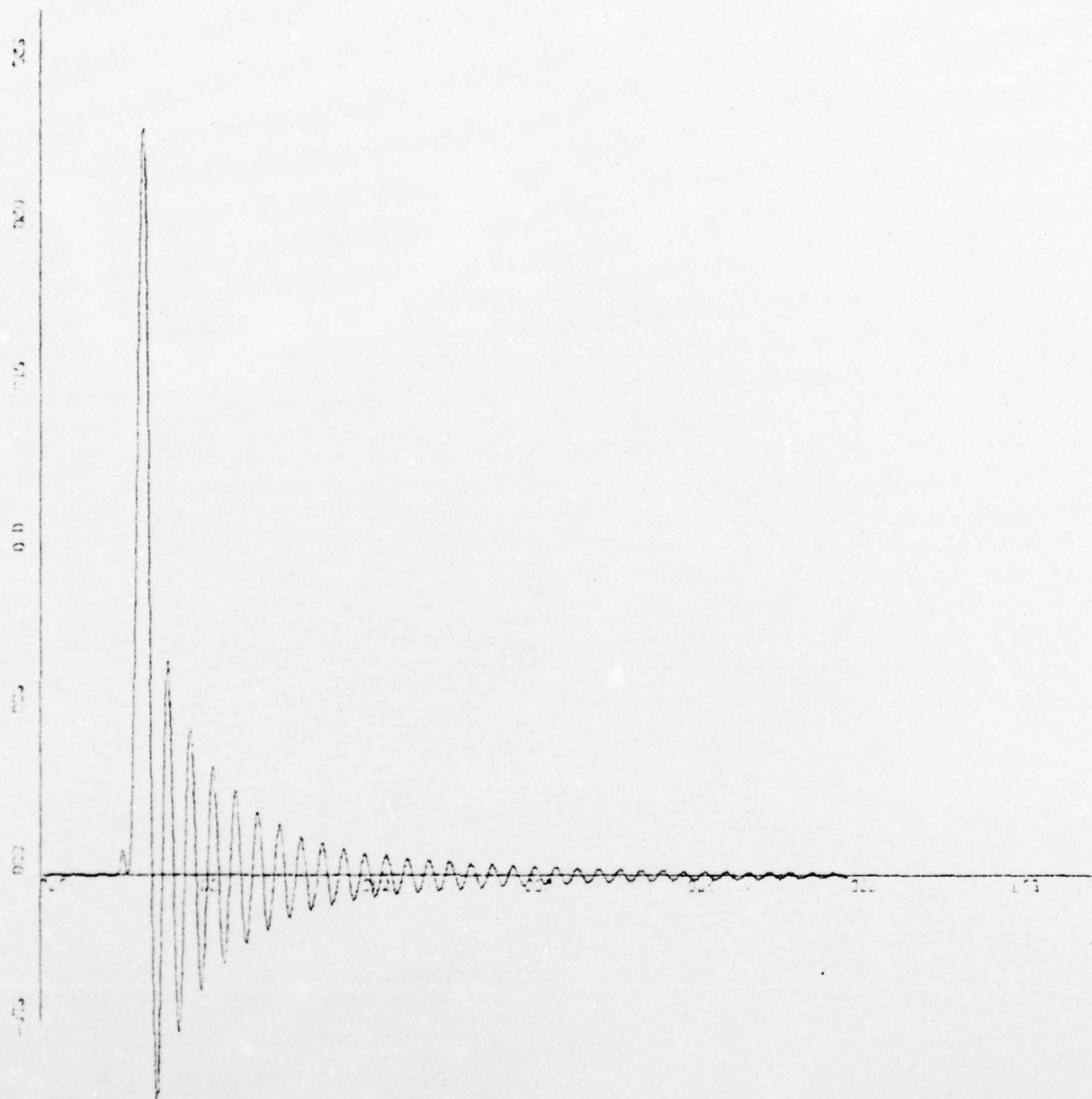
NO RB

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 25

for applied parameters, see first page of this appendix



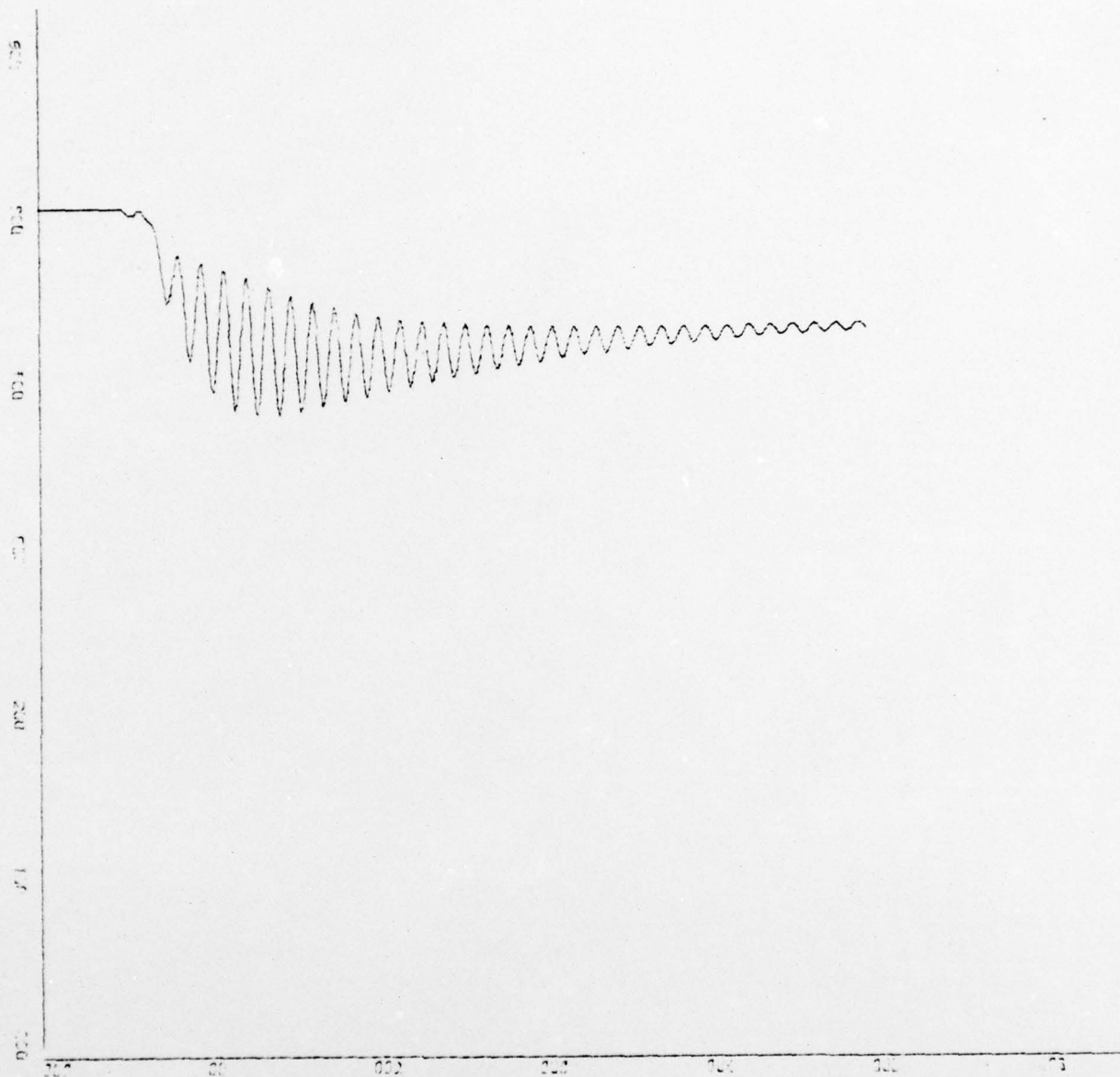
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROB3 TURN 20 KN. NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 26

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



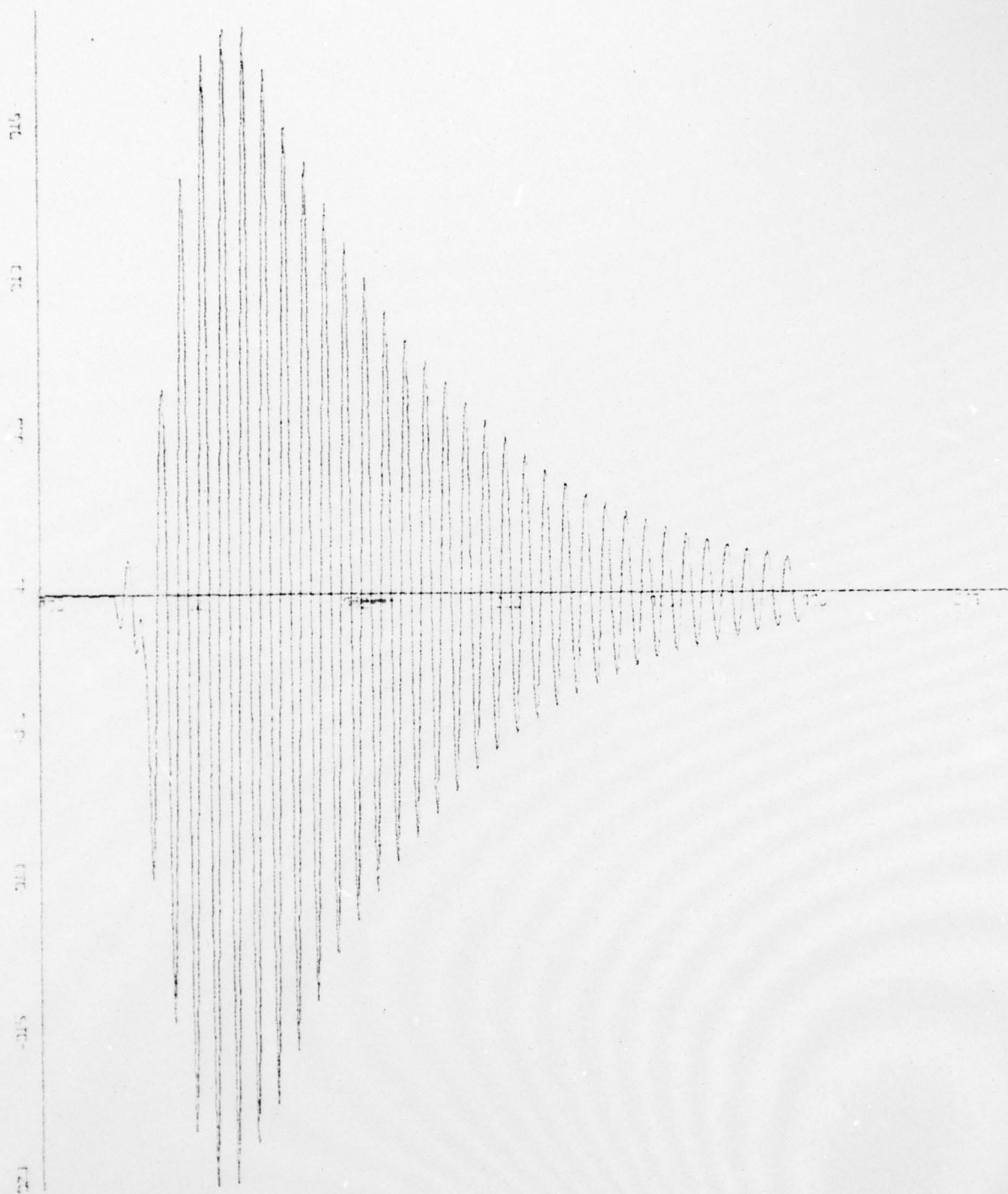
X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 1.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROB3 : TURN 20 KN. , NO RD
 PLOT IS PITCH ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 27

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



PLOT IS PITCH RATE VERSUS TIME

Y-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

X-SCALE 3.00E+02 UNITS INCH

PLOT 28

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

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SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRA--ETC(U)

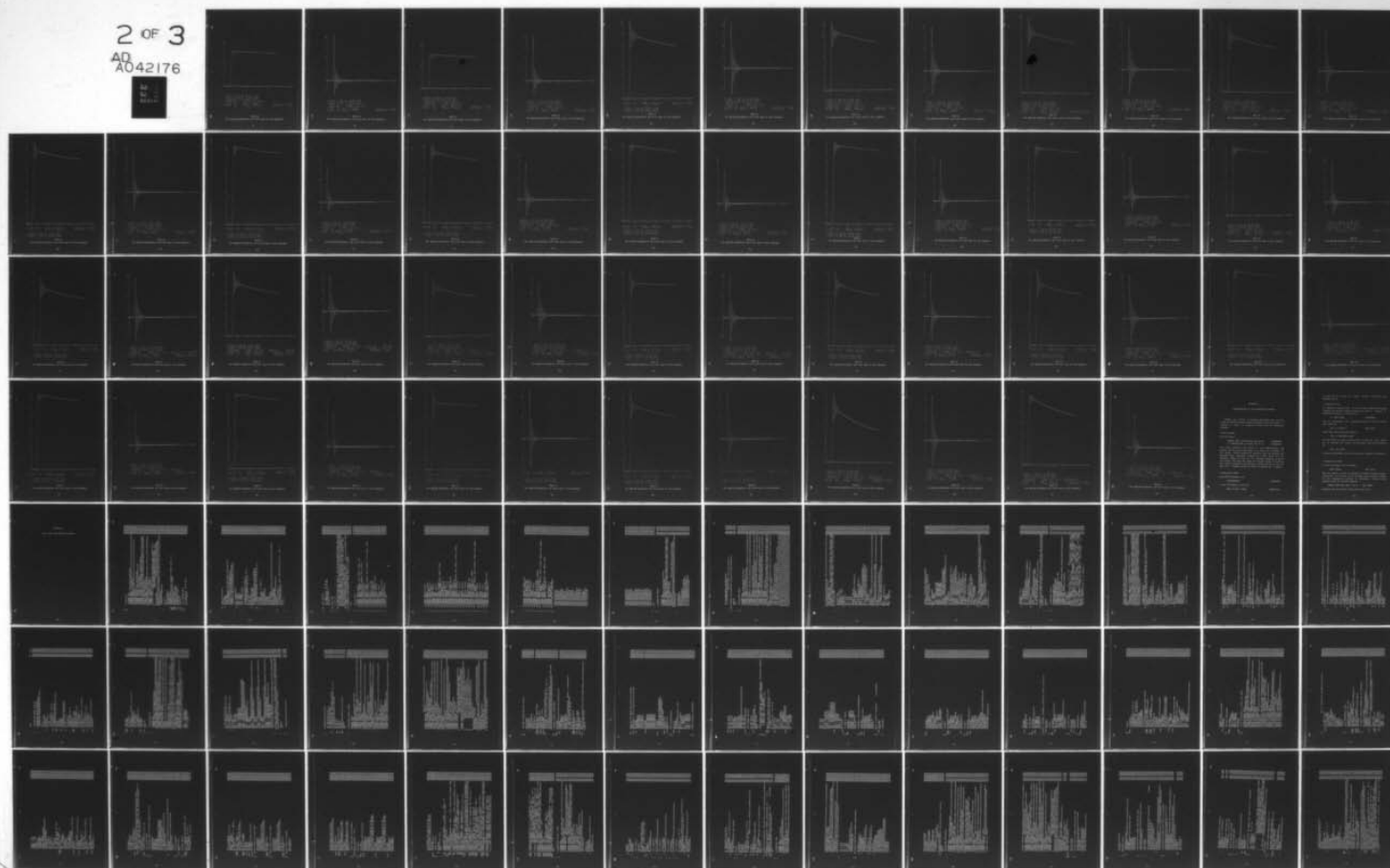
JUN 77 R RIEDEL

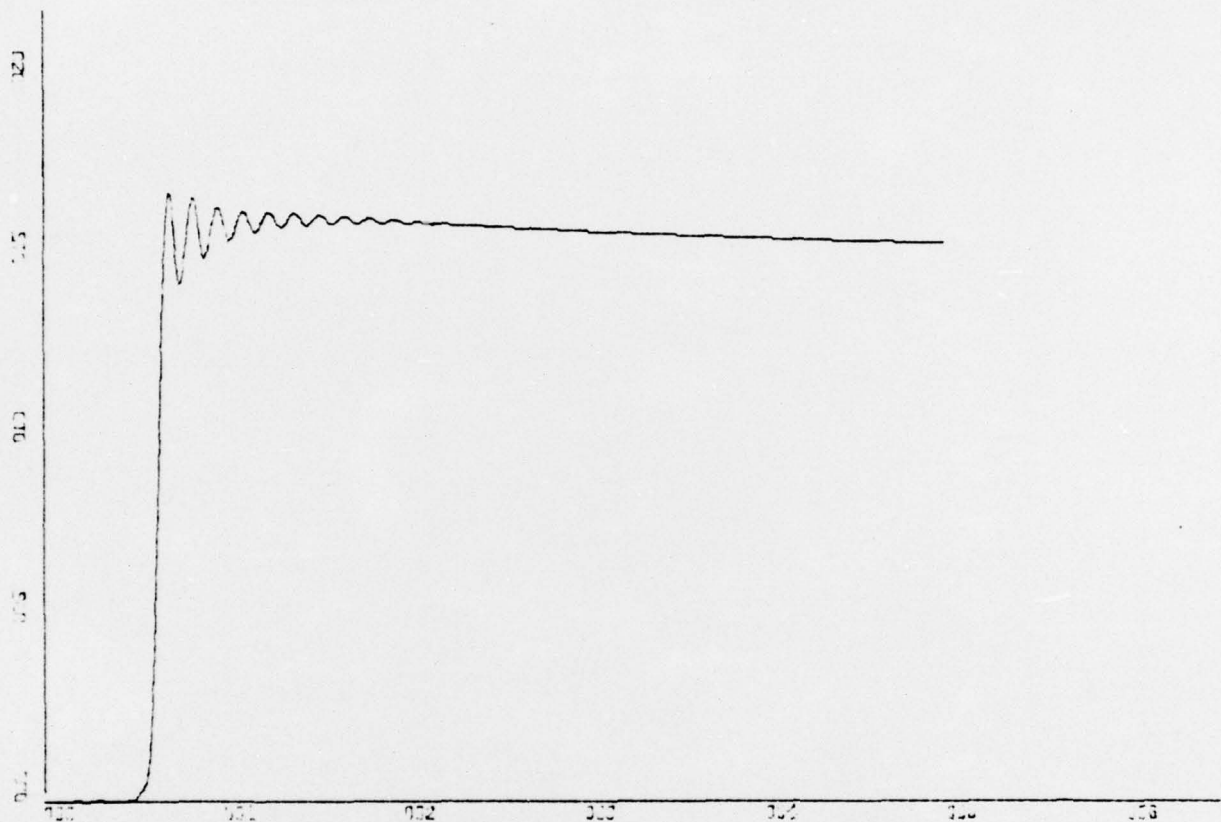
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X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

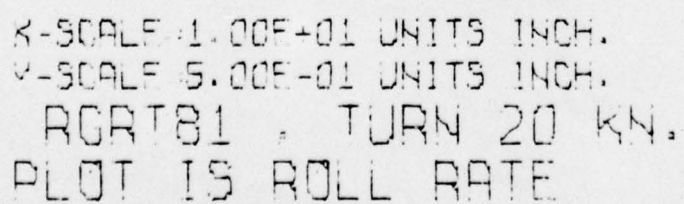
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT81 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

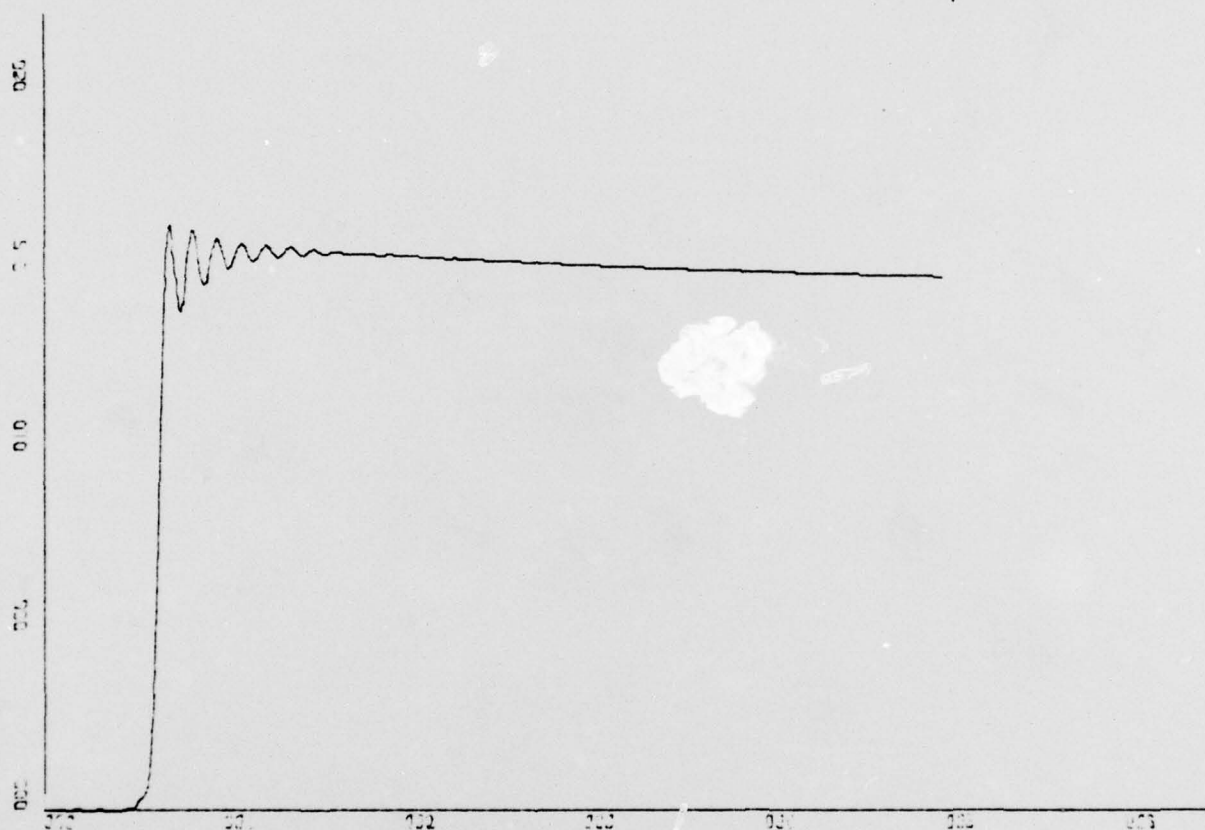
PLOT 29

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



VERSUS TIME

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

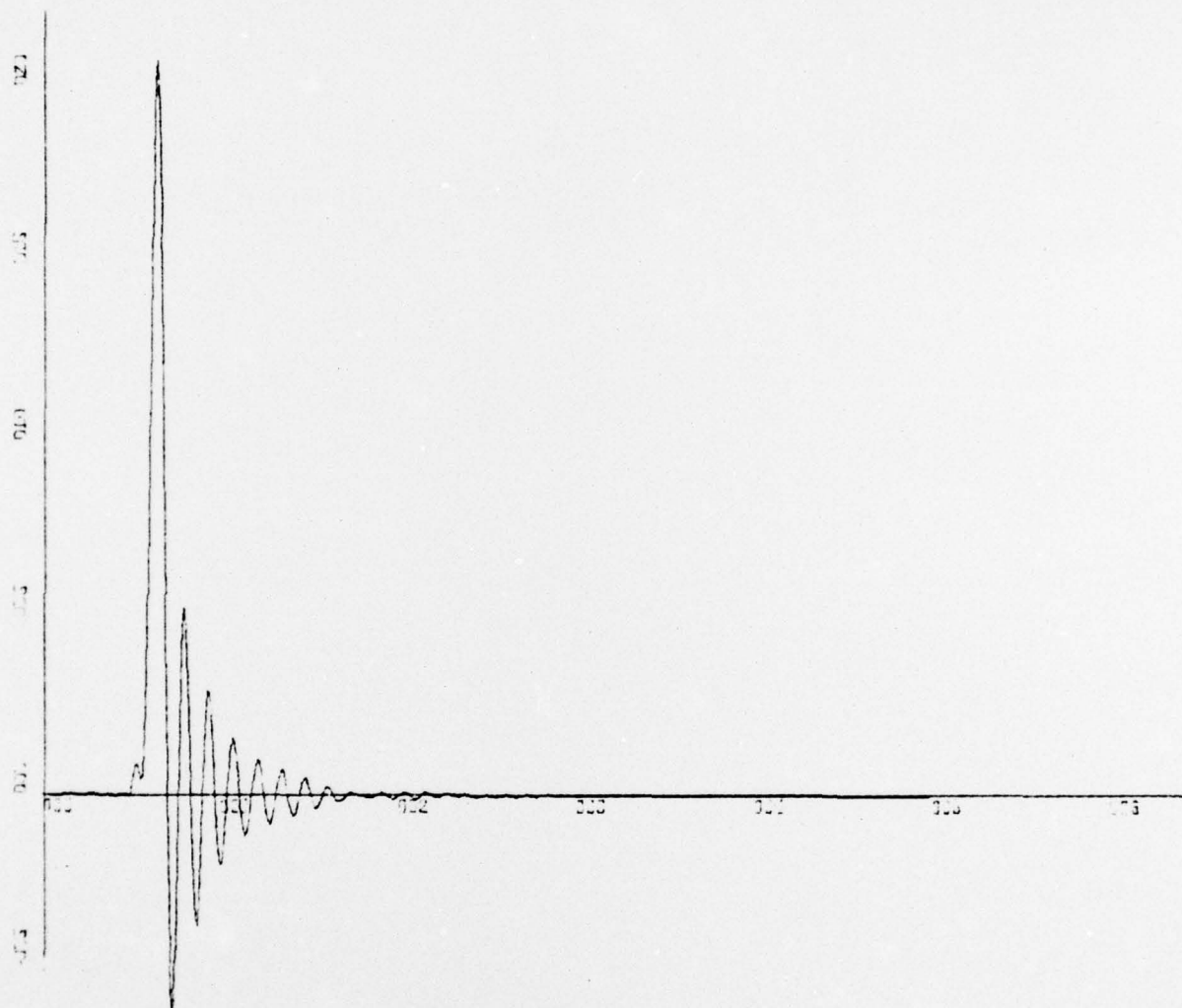
Y-SCALE $5.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 31

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

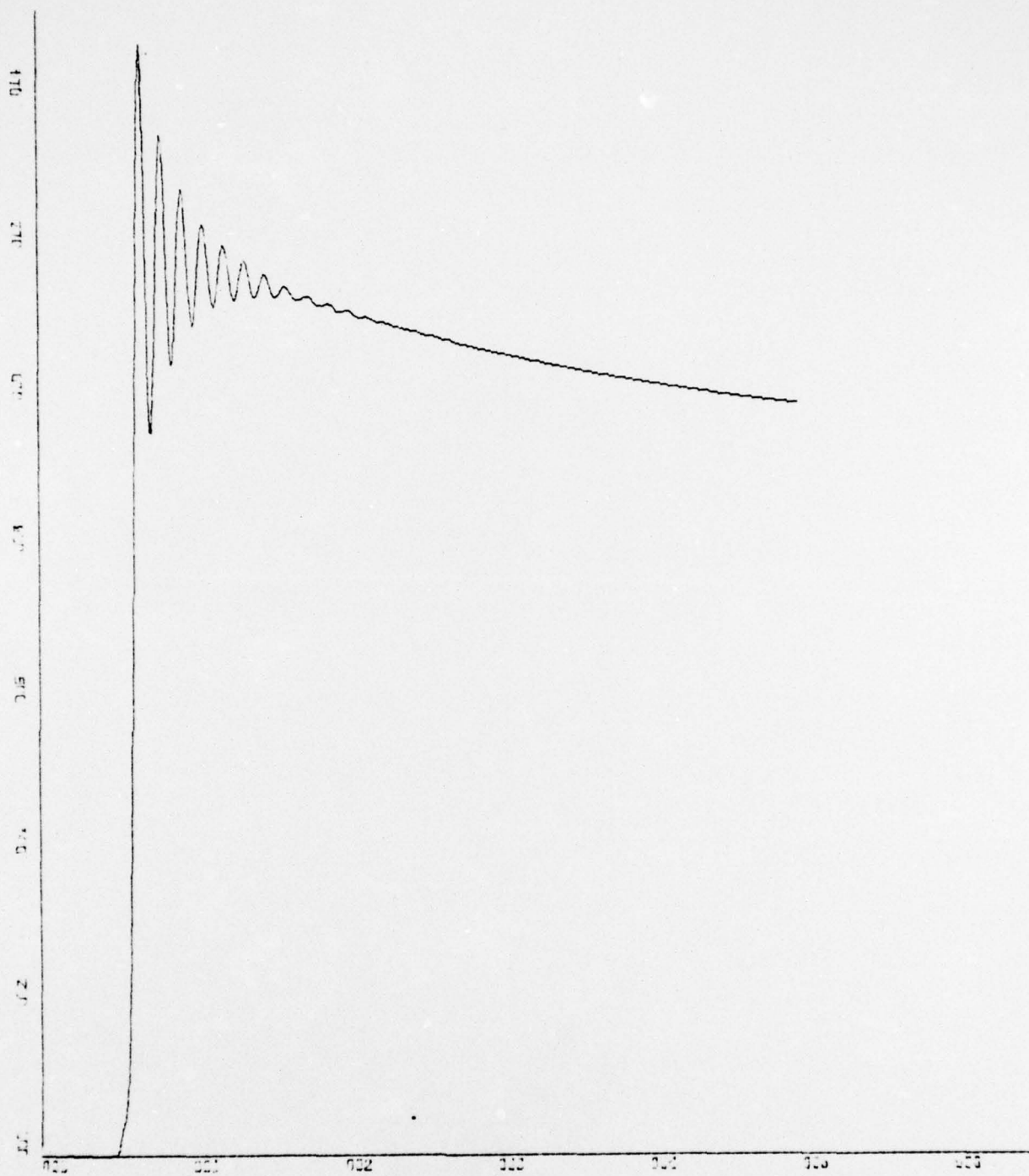
RGRT82 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 32

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



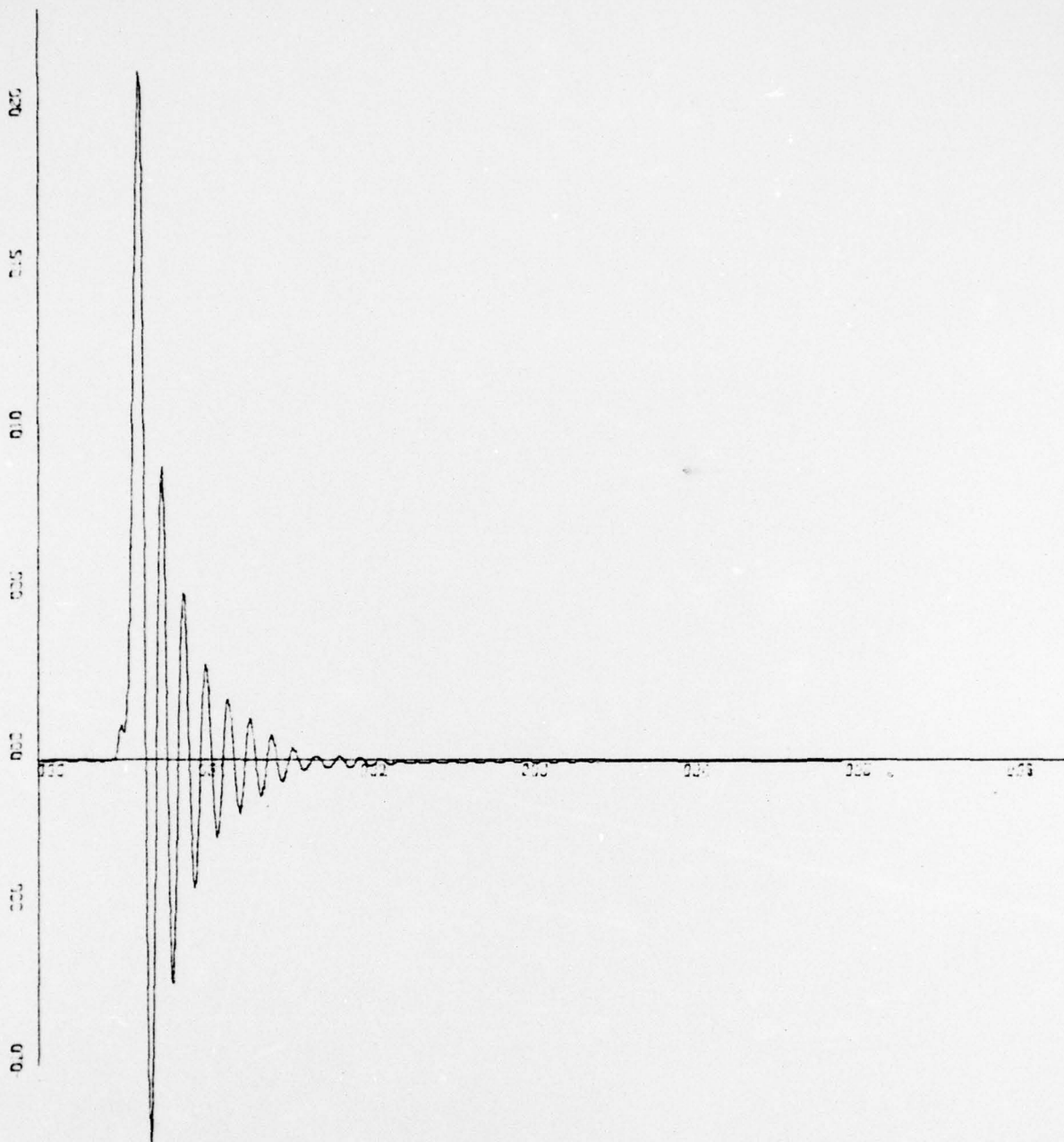
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 33

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

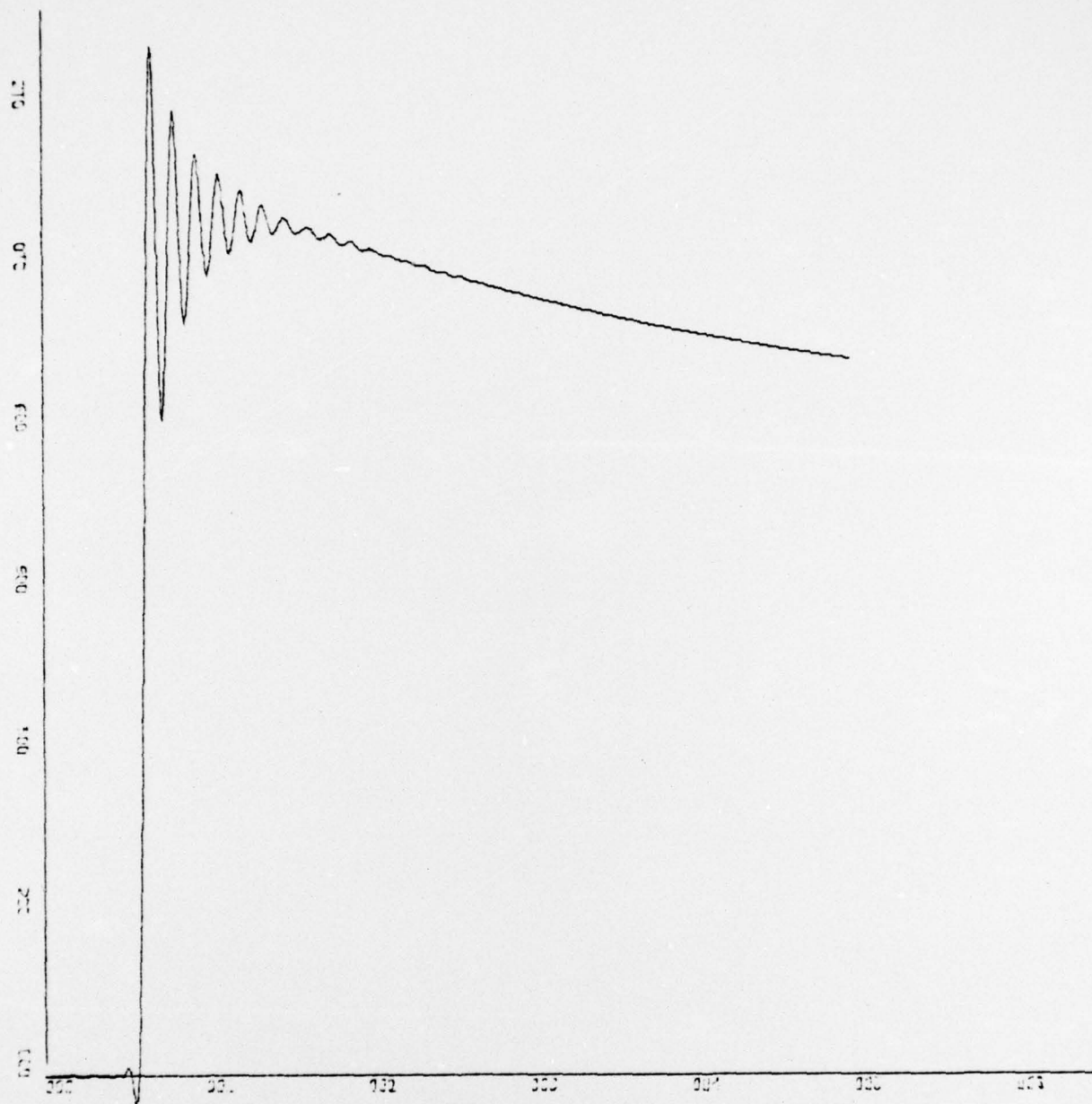
RGRTX1 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 34

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

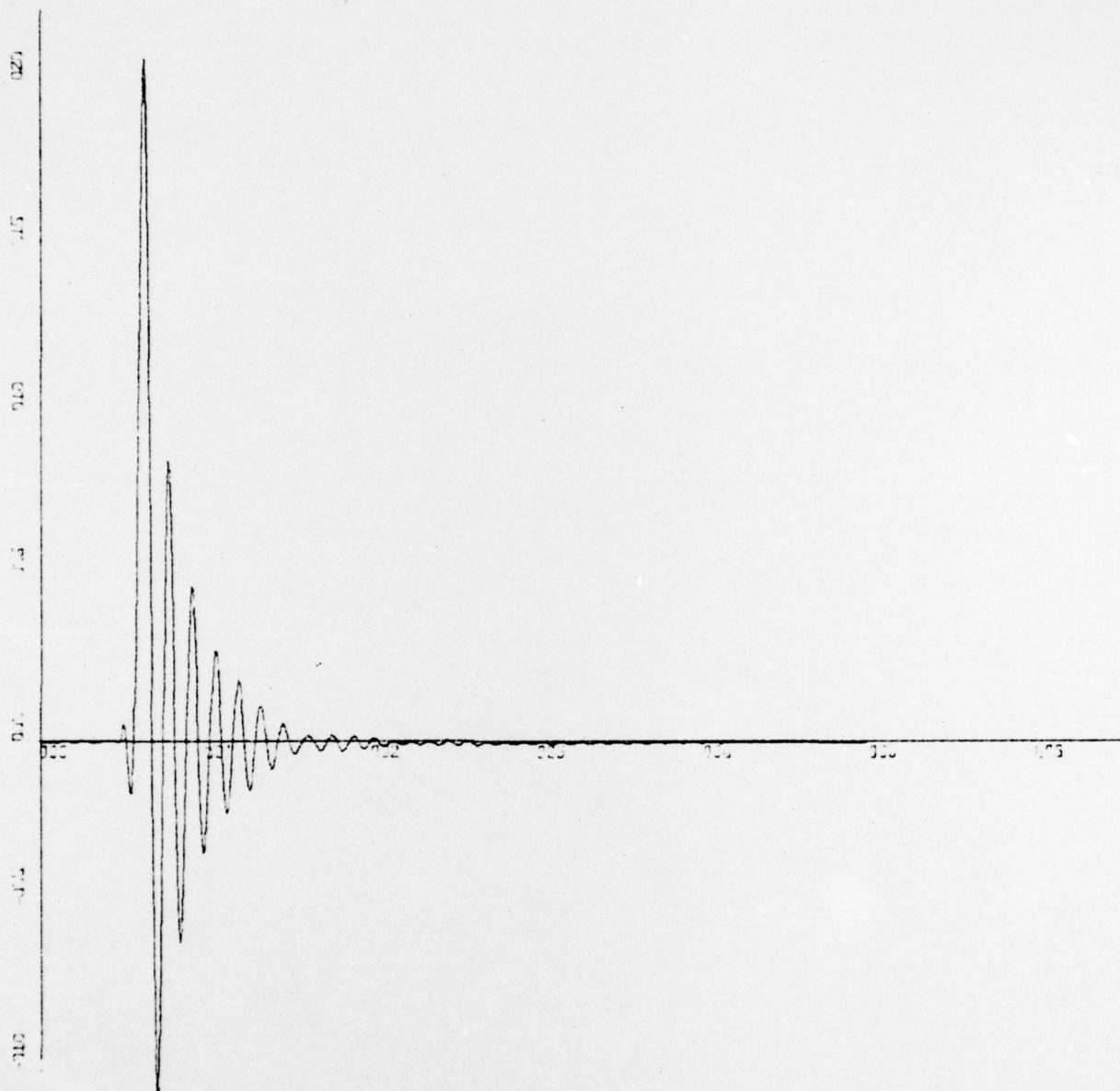
V-SCALE $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 35

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX2 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 36

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

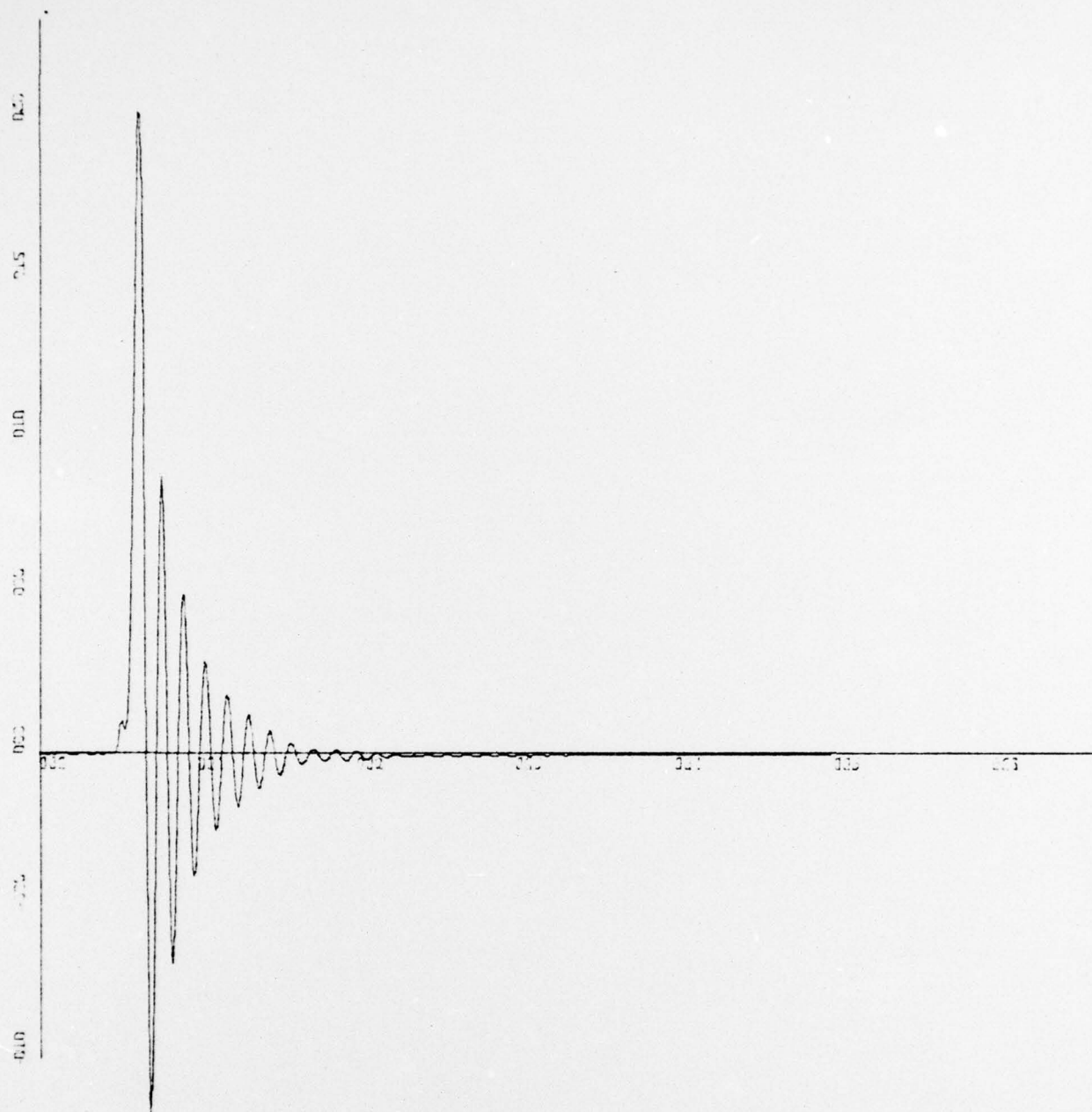
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRTX3 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 37

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

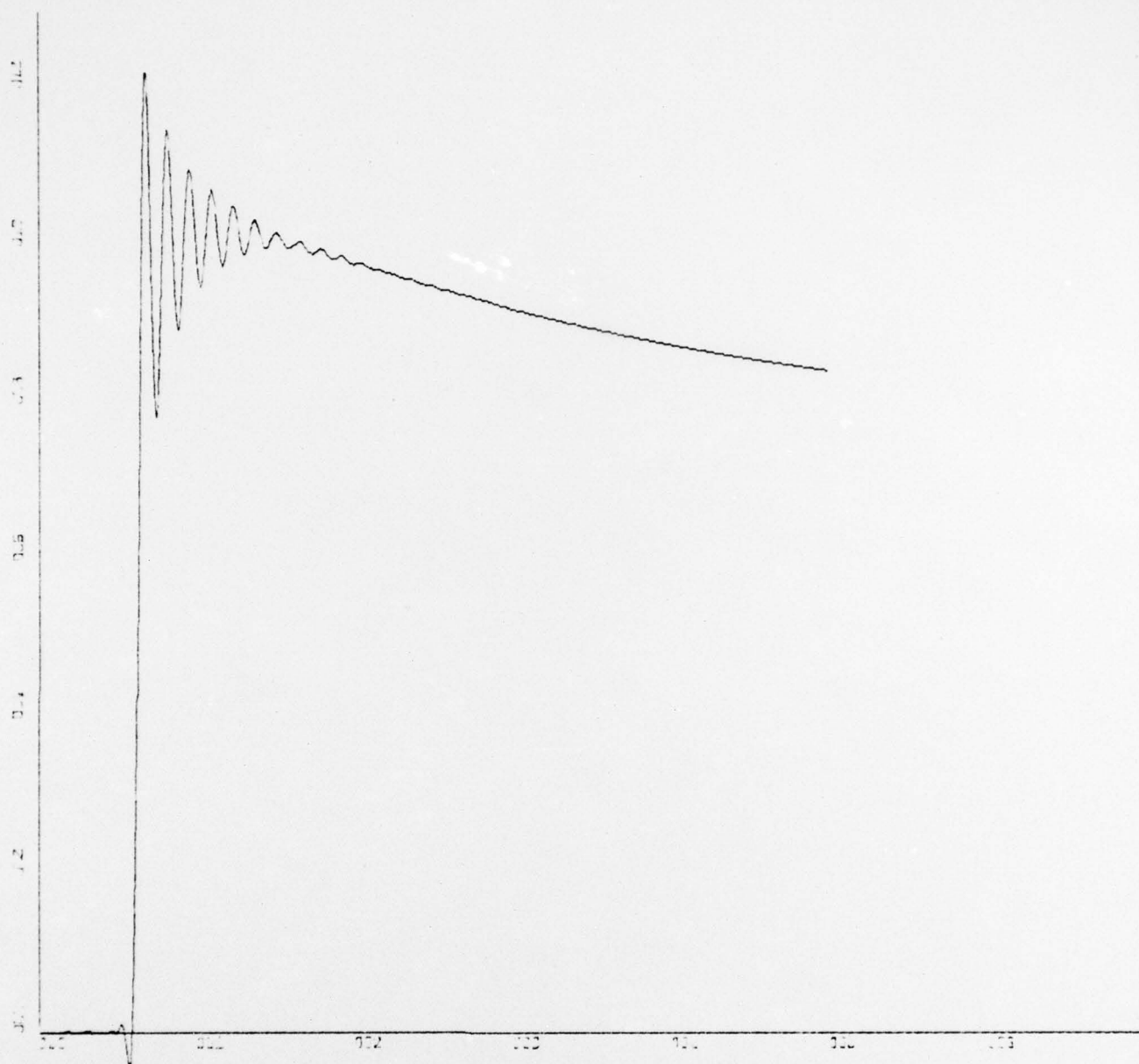
RGRTX3 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 38

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

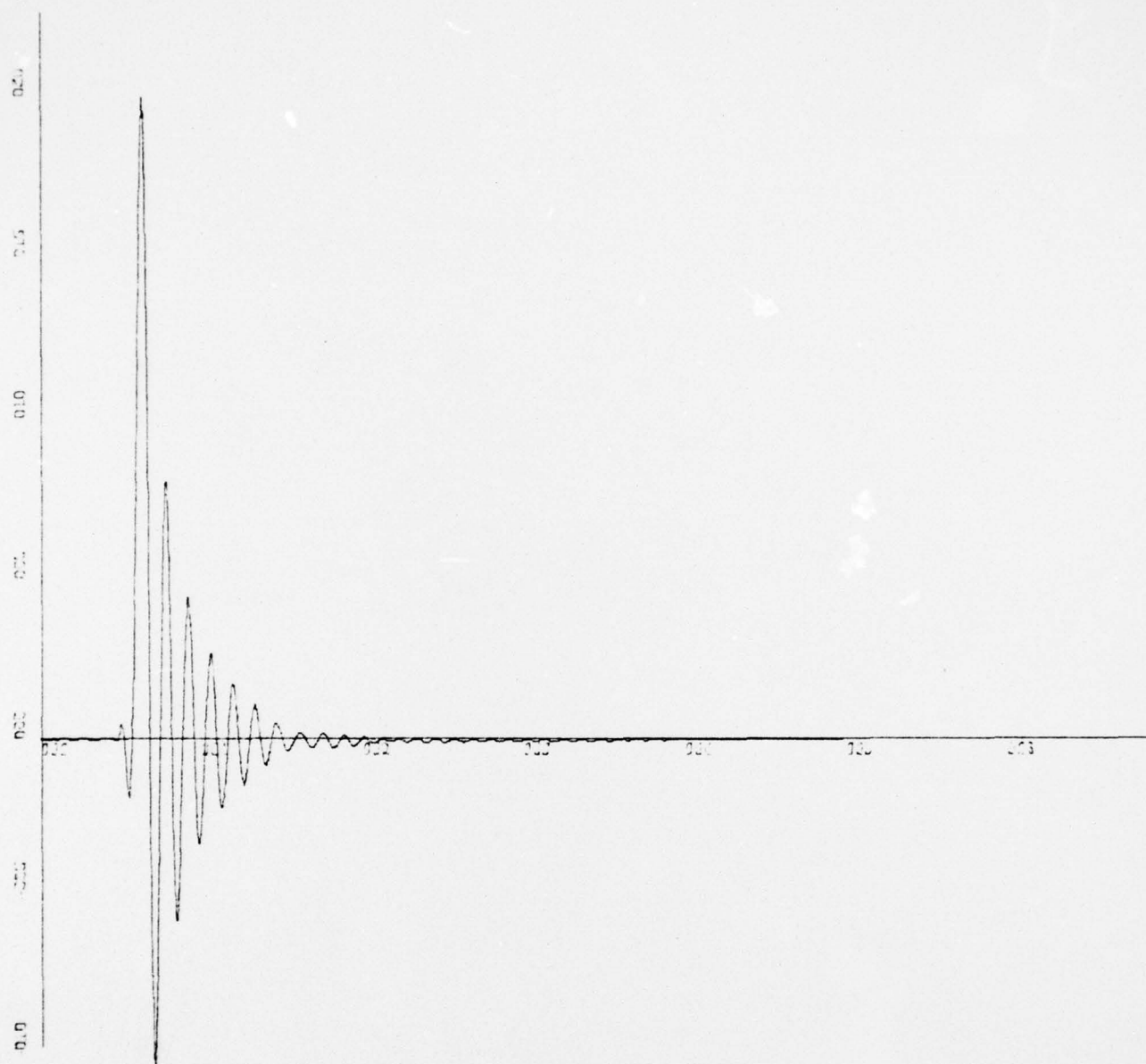
Y-SCALE $2.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

RGRTX4 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 39

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Z-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

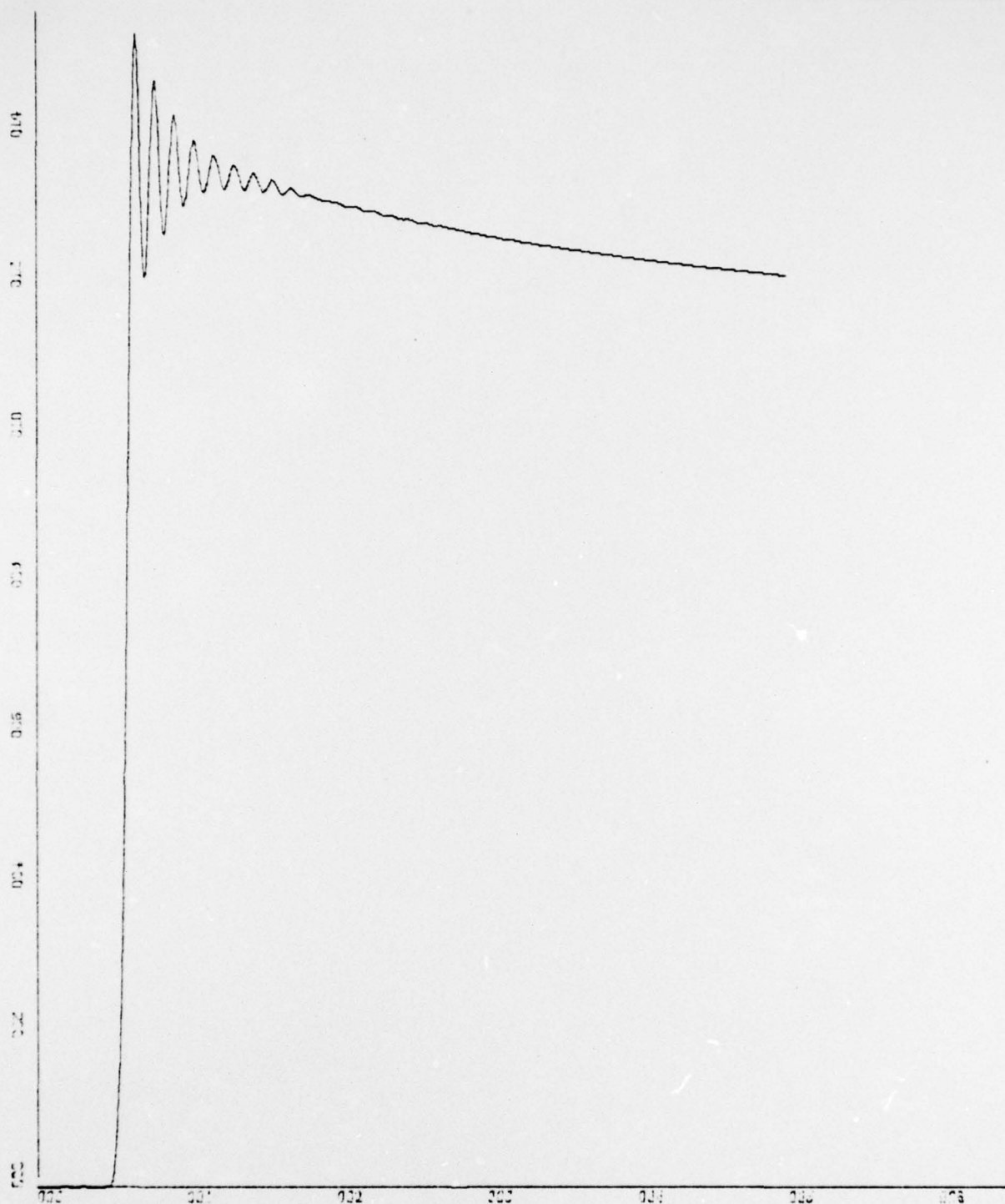
RGRTX4 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 40

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



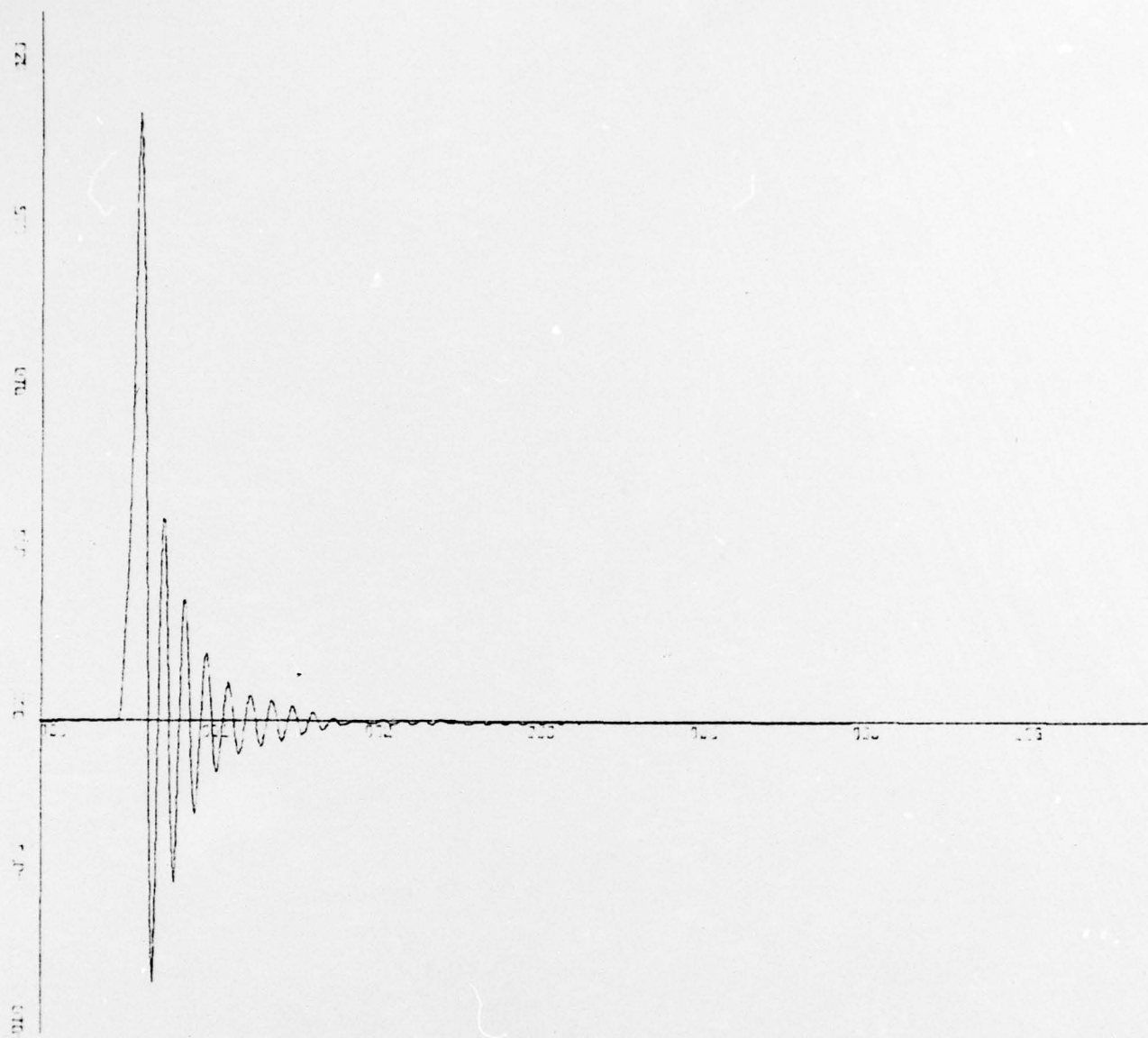
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 41

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGRT11 , TURN 20 KN.
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 42

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



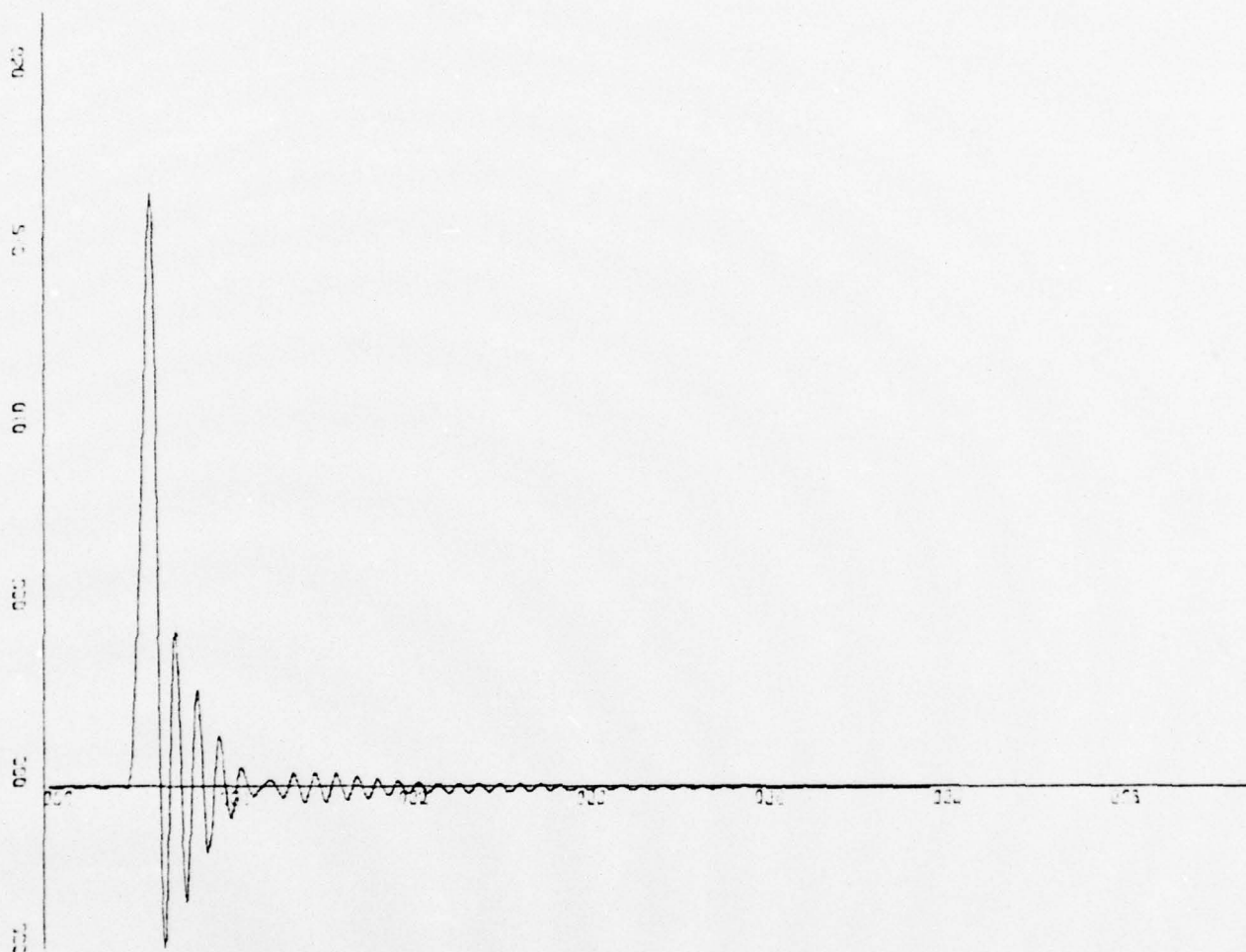
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 43

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

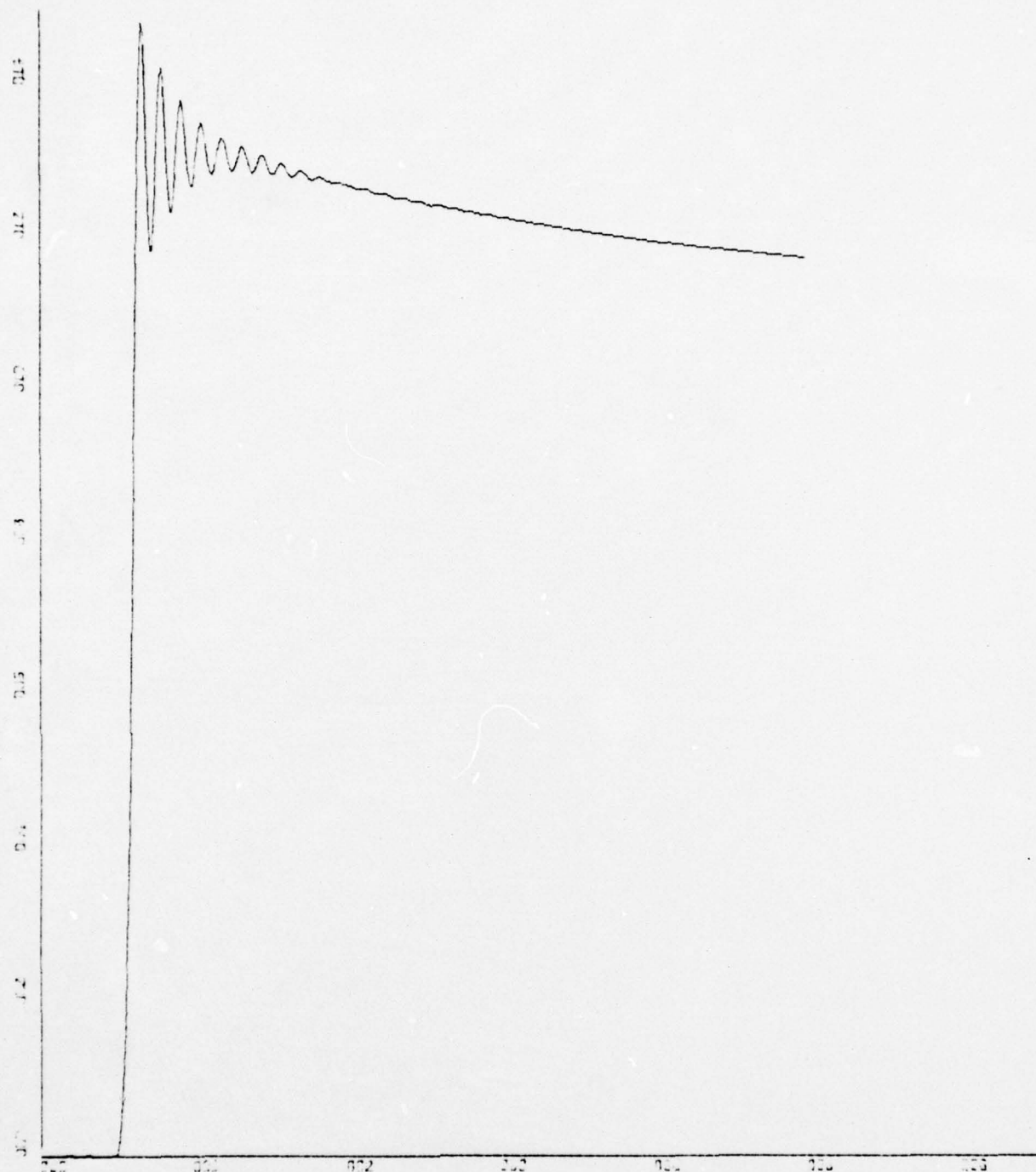
RGRT12 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 44

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



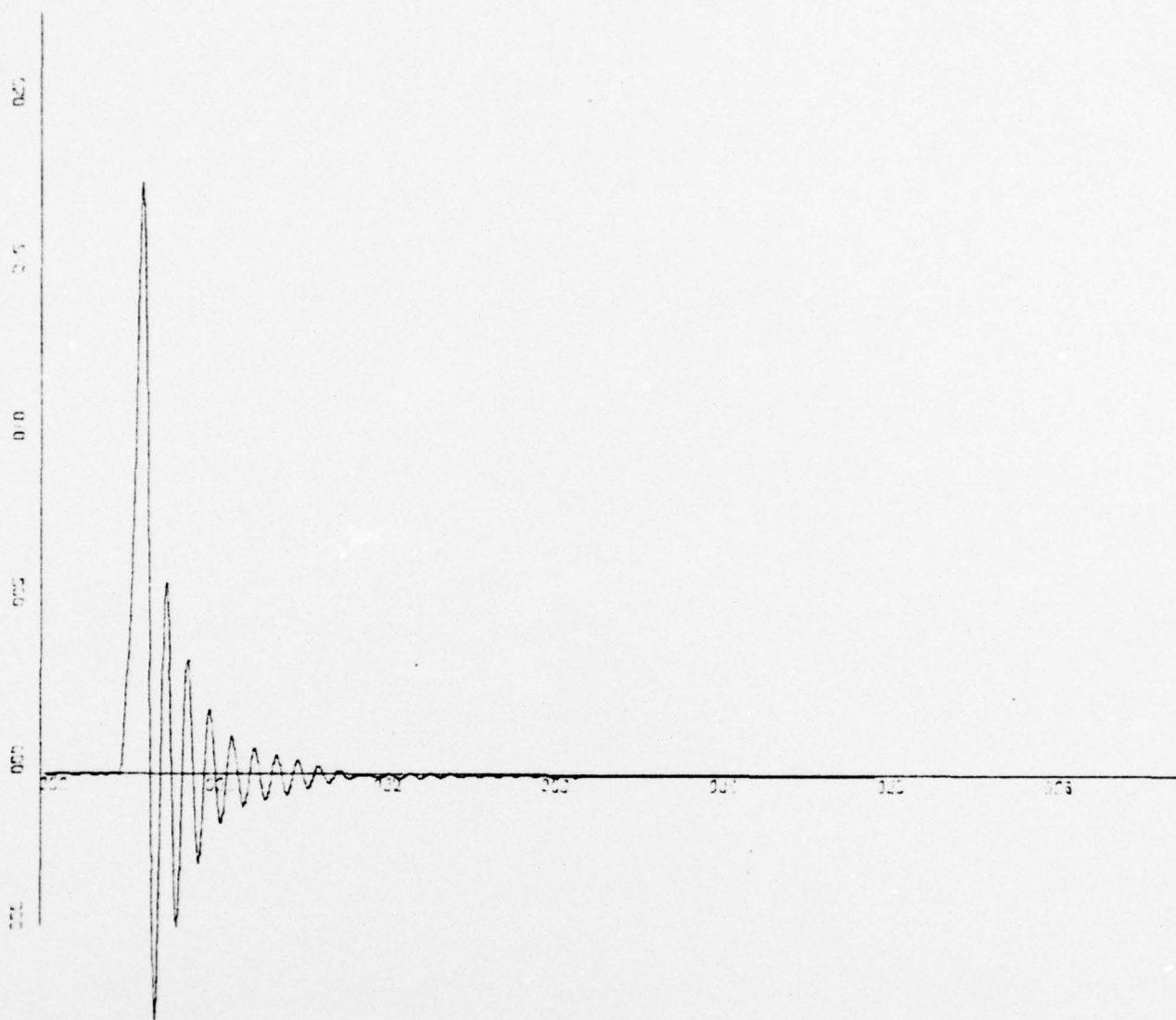
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 45

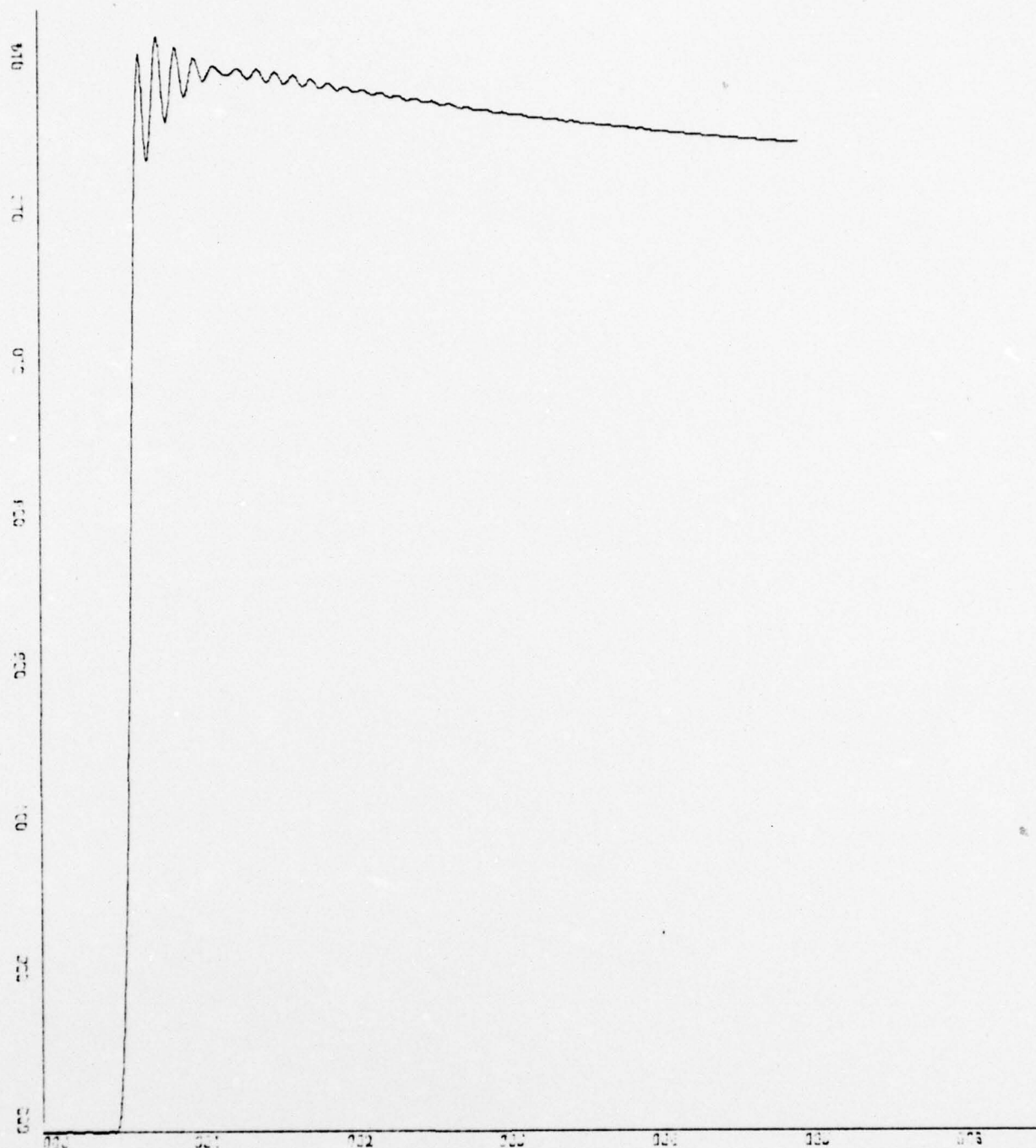
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
 Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
 RGRT13 , TURN 20 KN.
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 46
 for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



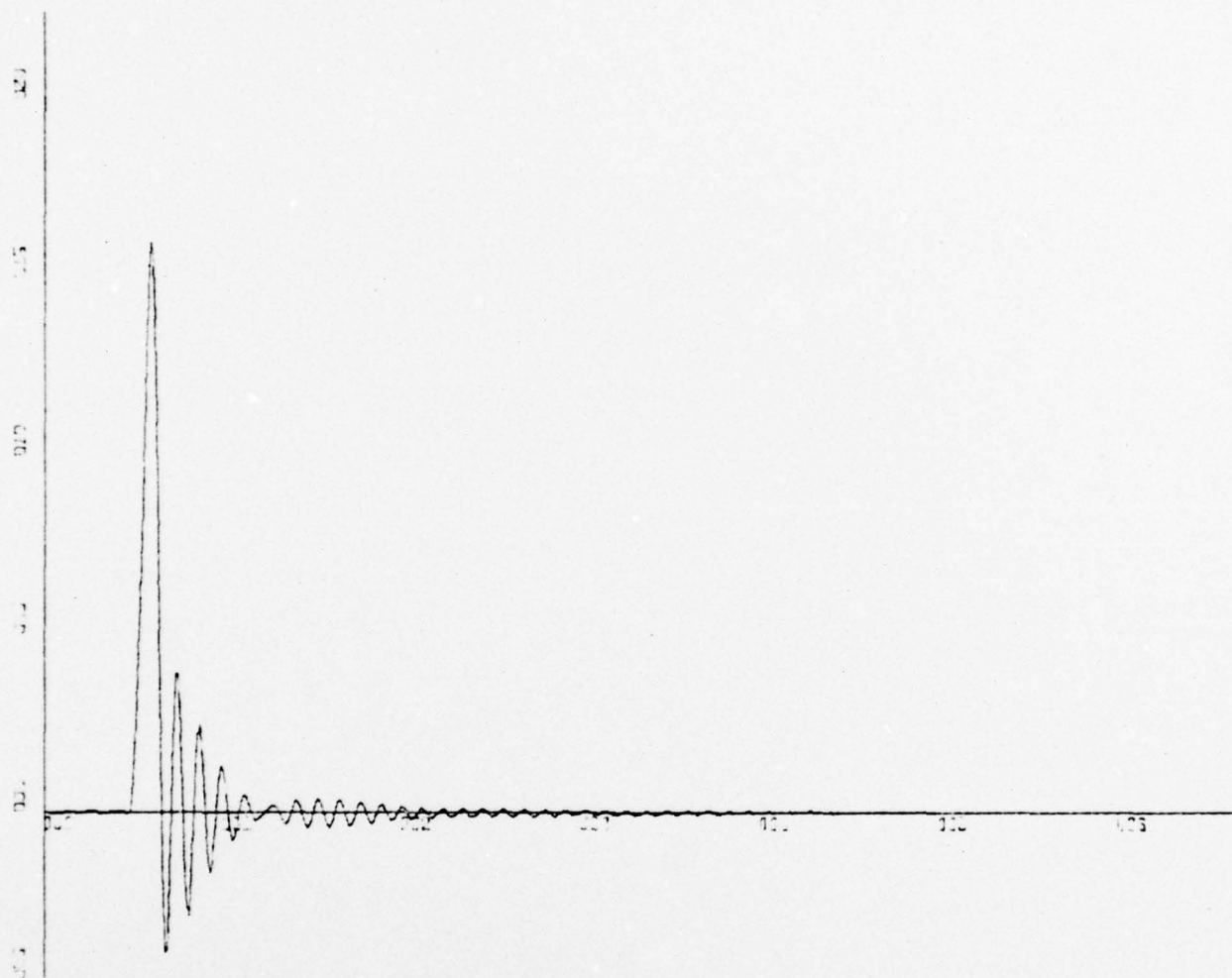
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 47

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

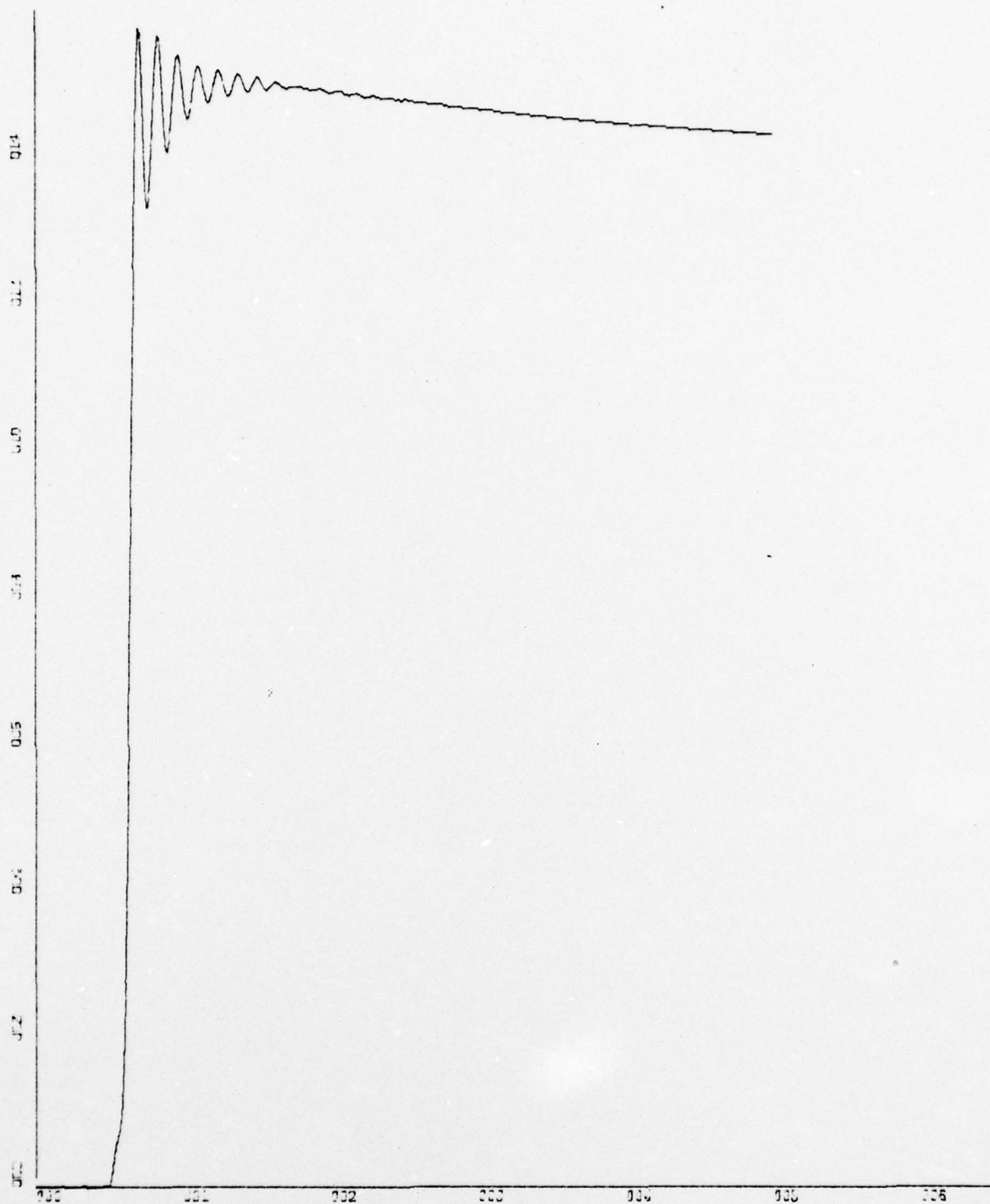
RGRT14 , TURN 20 KN.

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 48

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



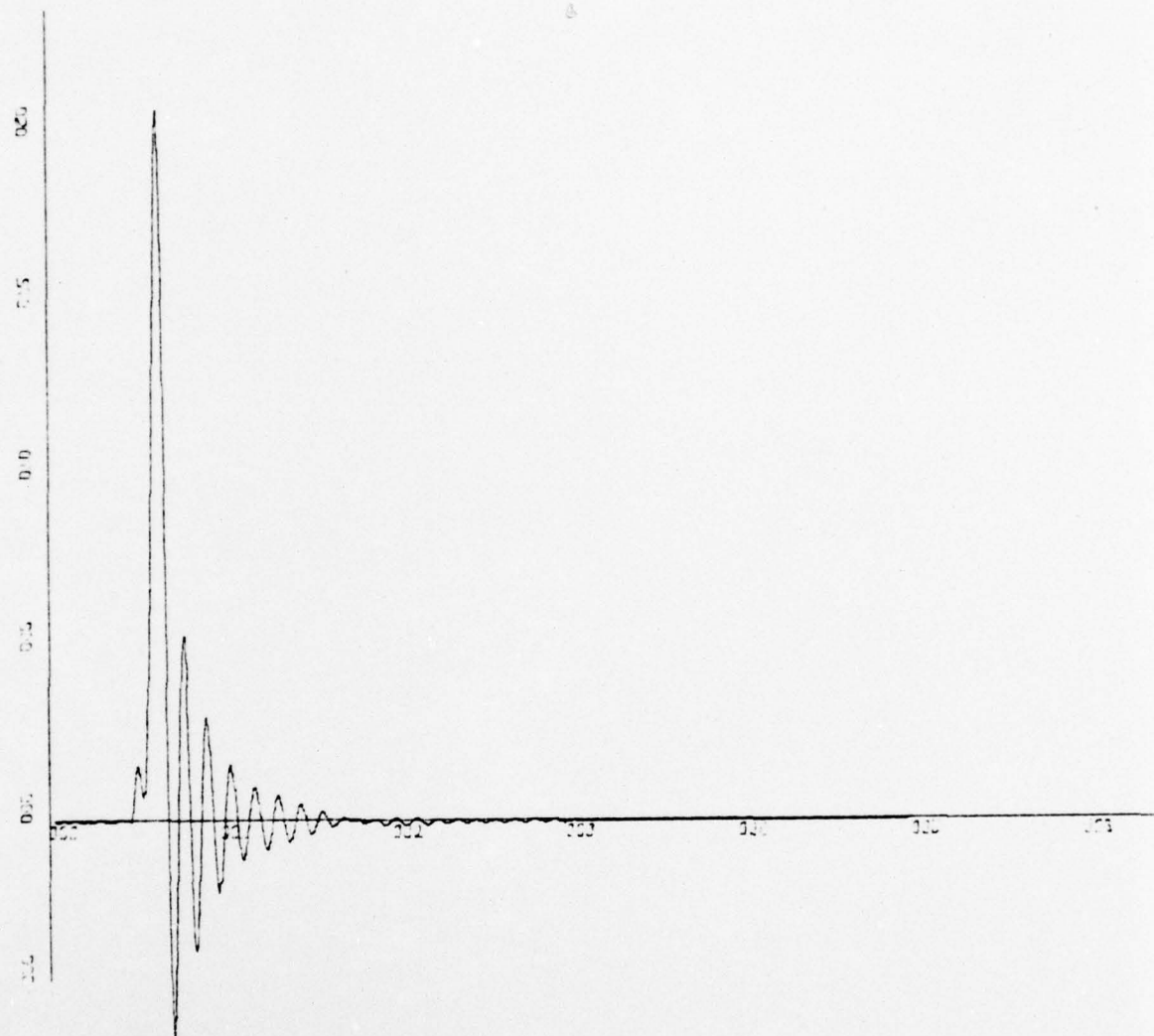
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 49

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

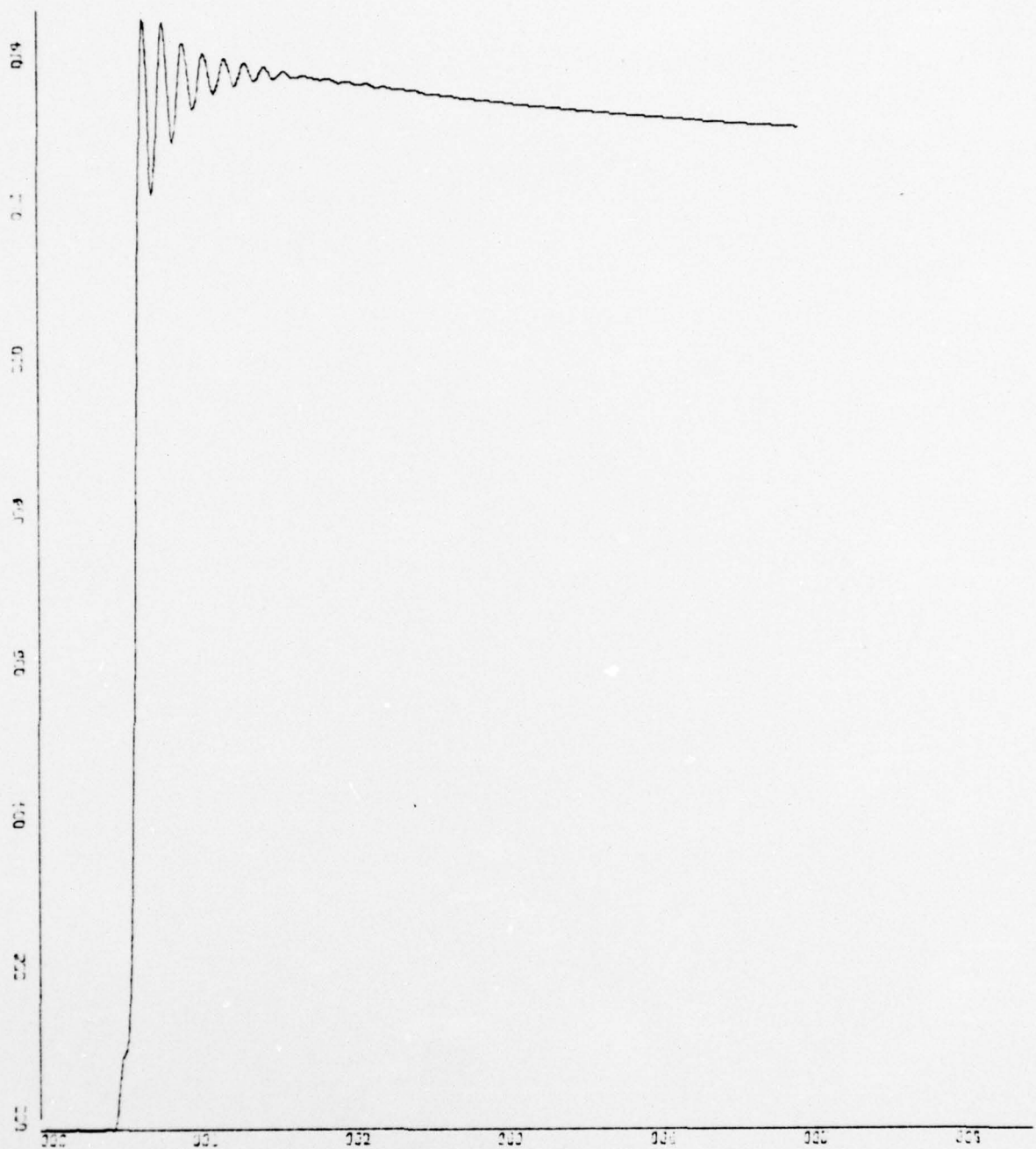
RUN001 , TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 50

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



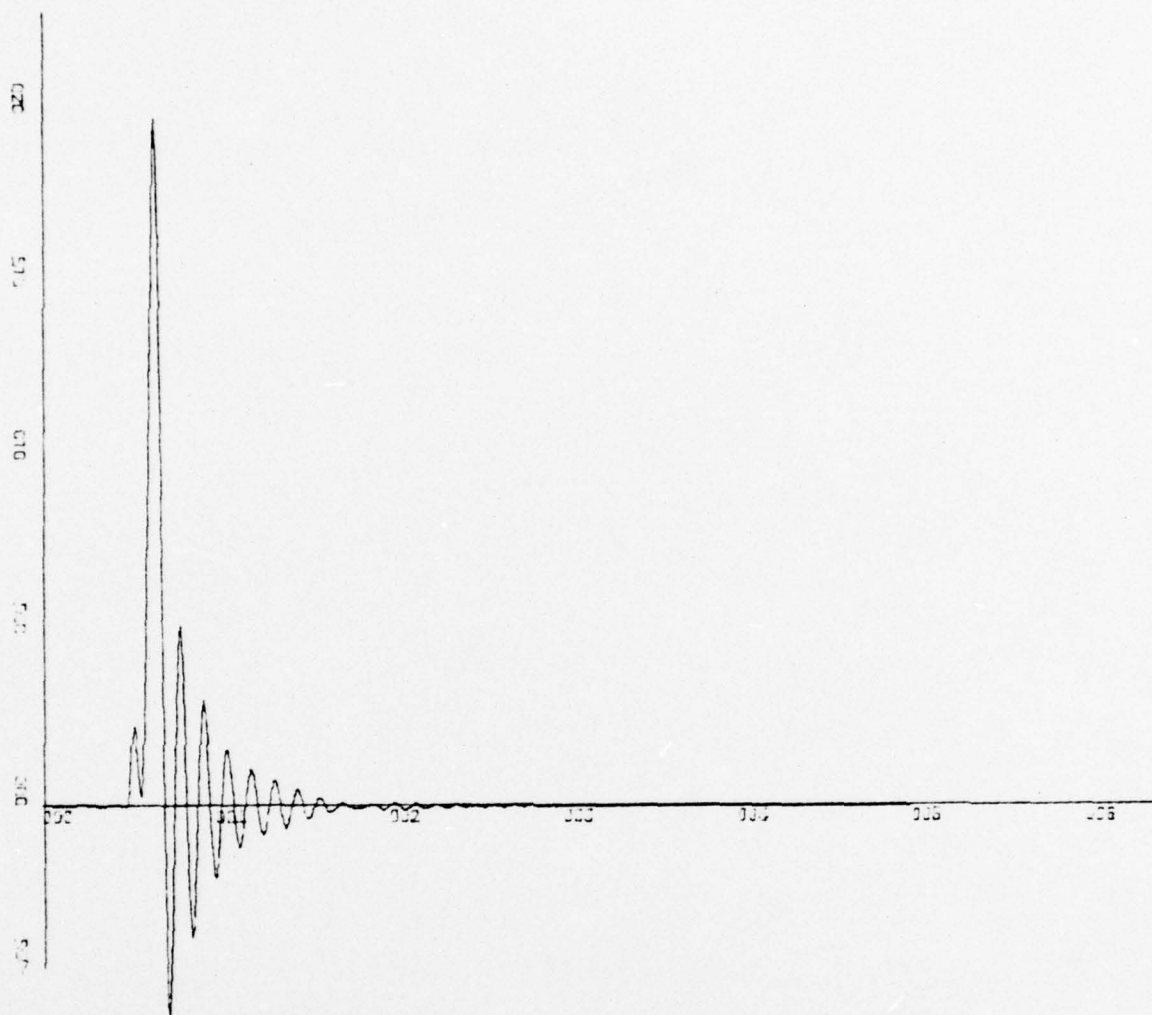
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

X-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 51

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

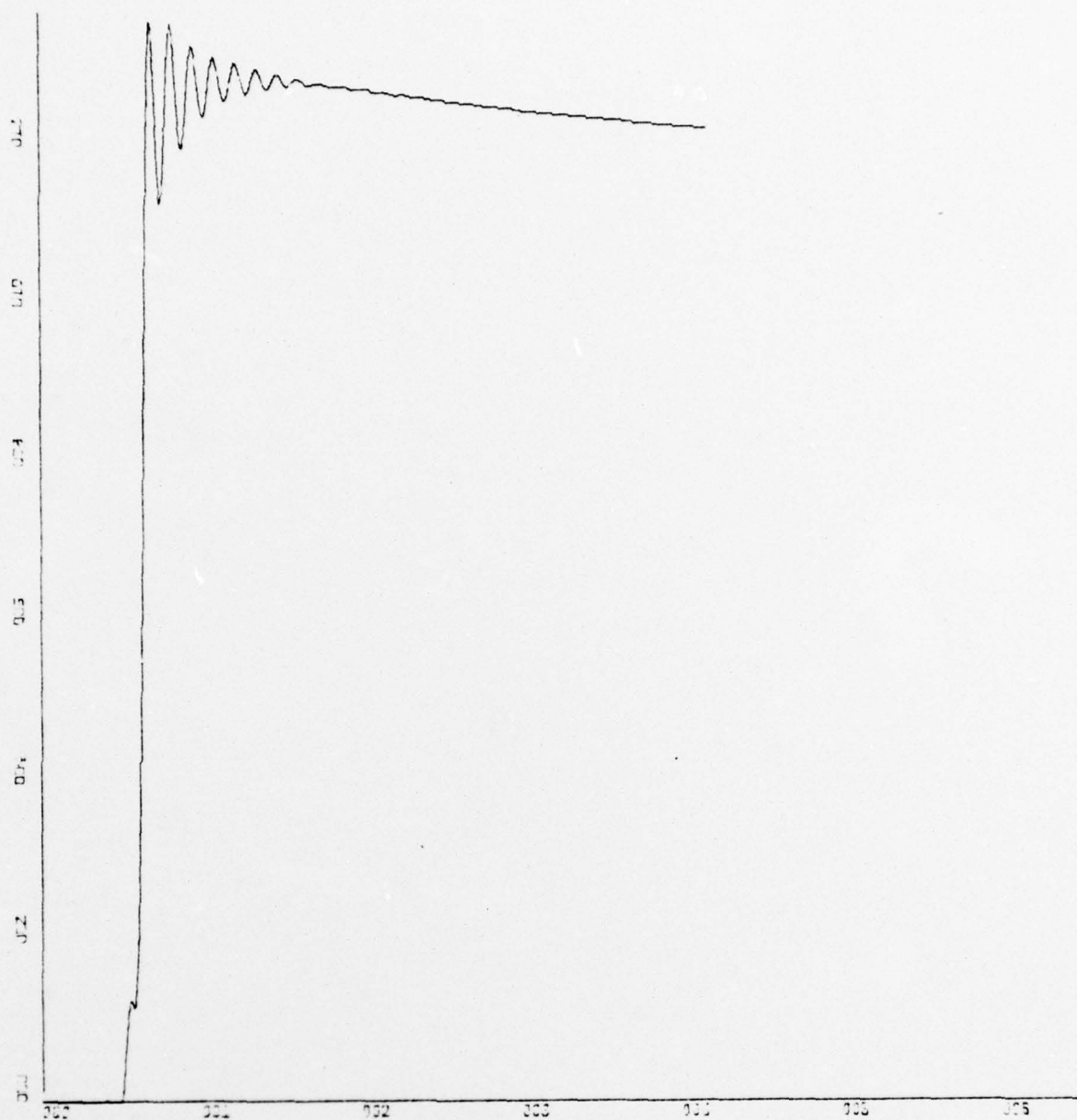
RUNOD2 , TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 52

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

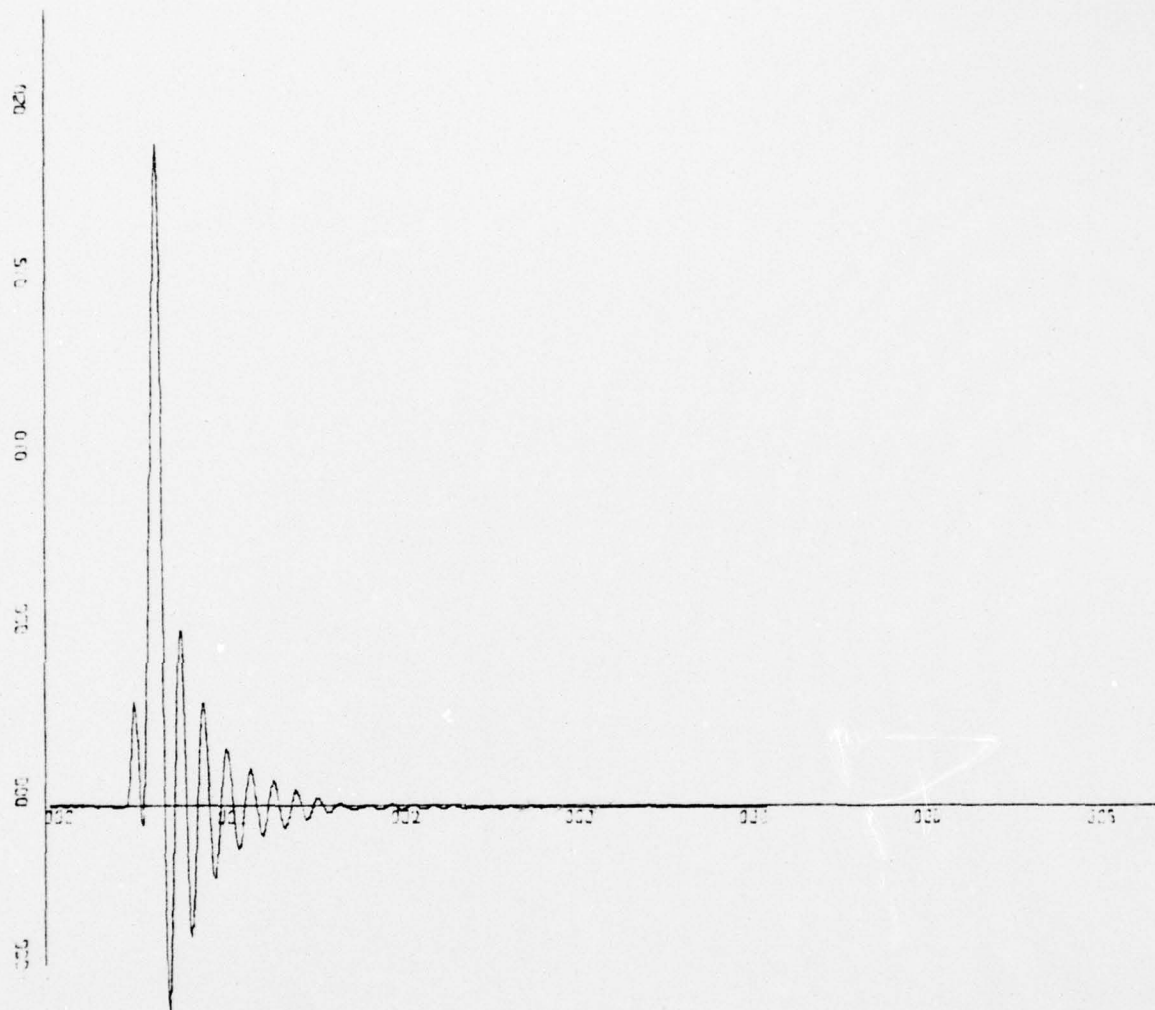
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RUN003 . TURN 20 KN

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 53

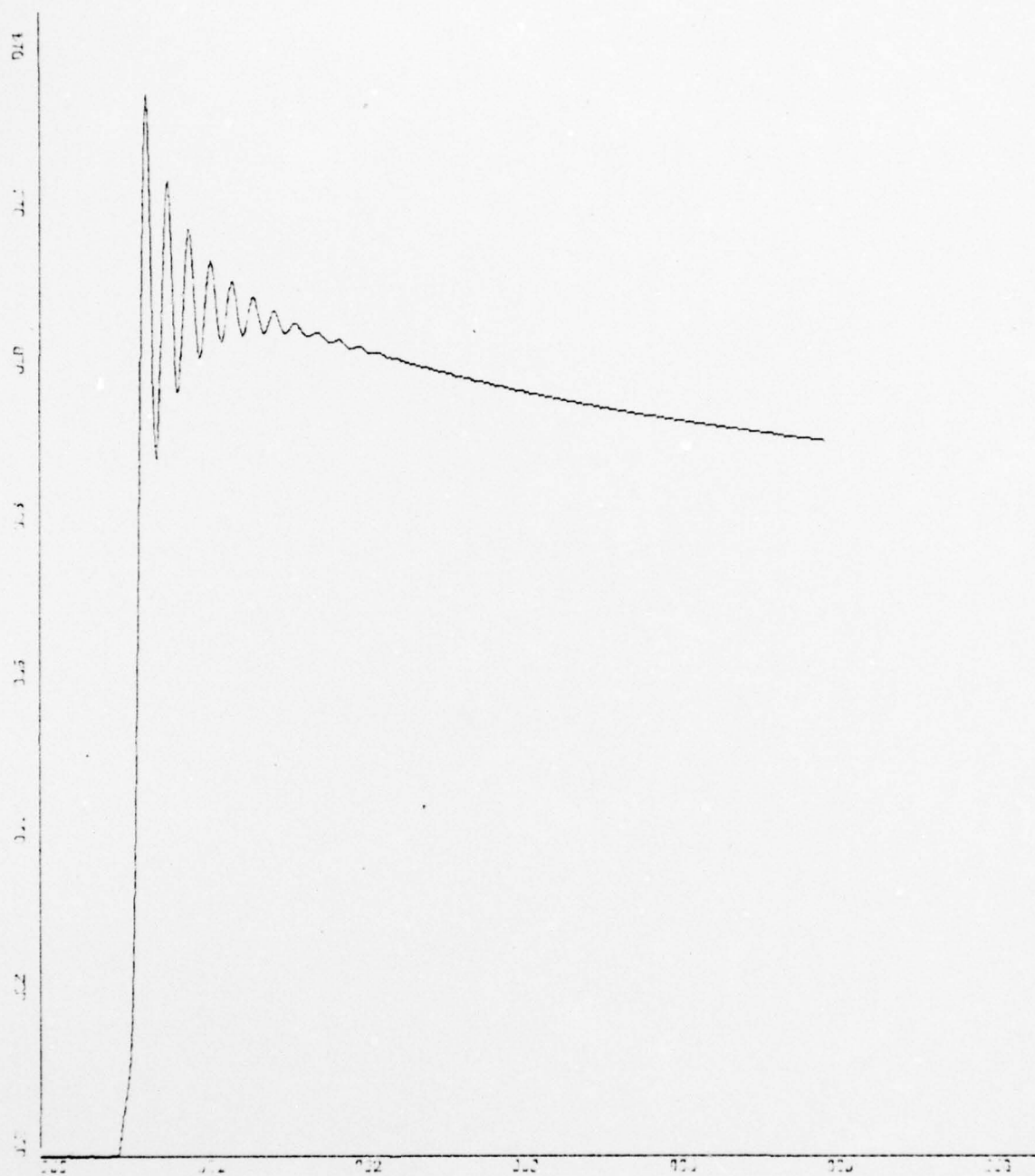
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.
RUN003 : TURN 20 KN
PLOT IS ROLL RATE

VERSUS TIME

PLOT 54
for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



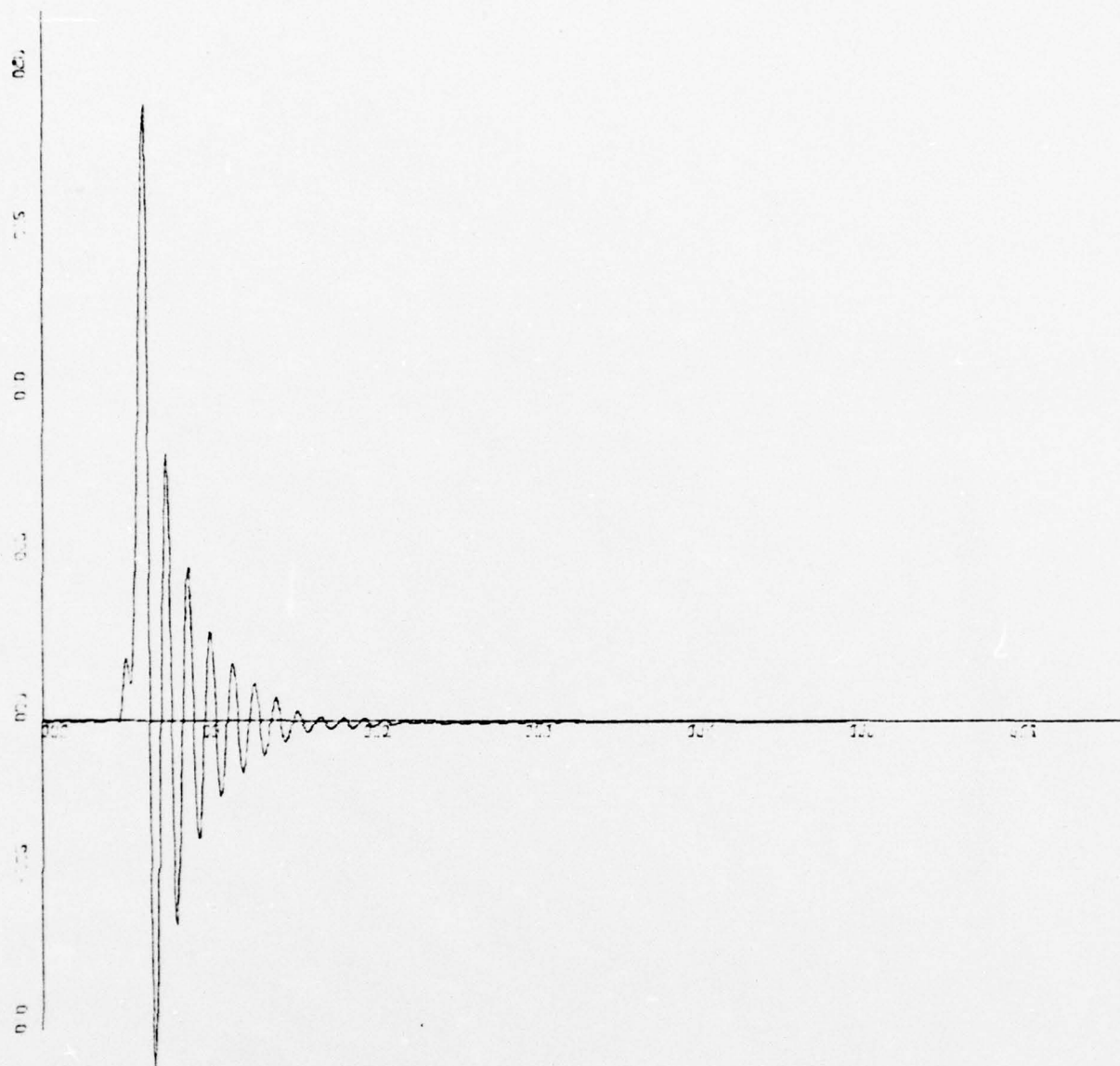
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE: 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 55

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



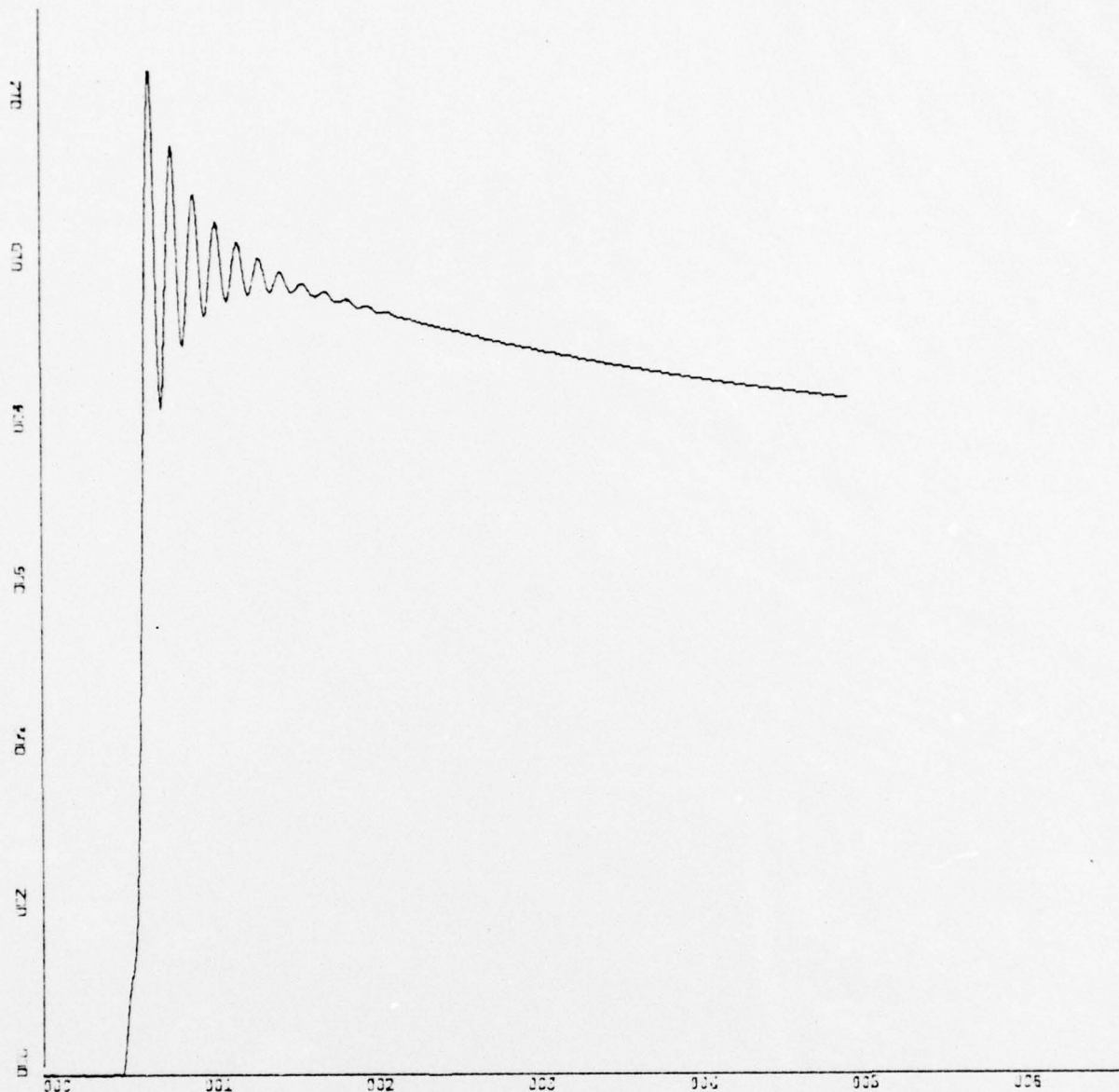
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF1 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 56

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



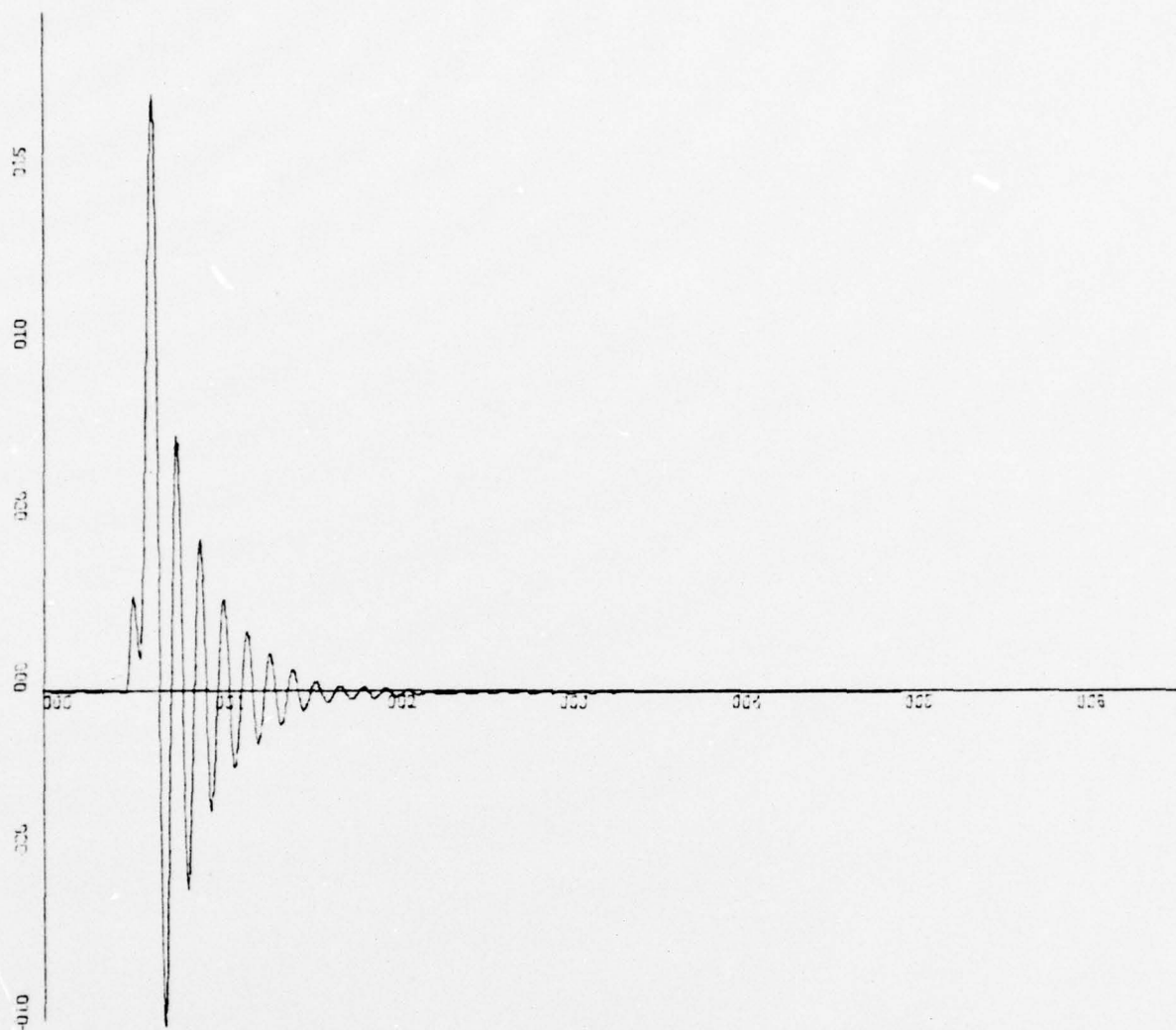
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 57

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



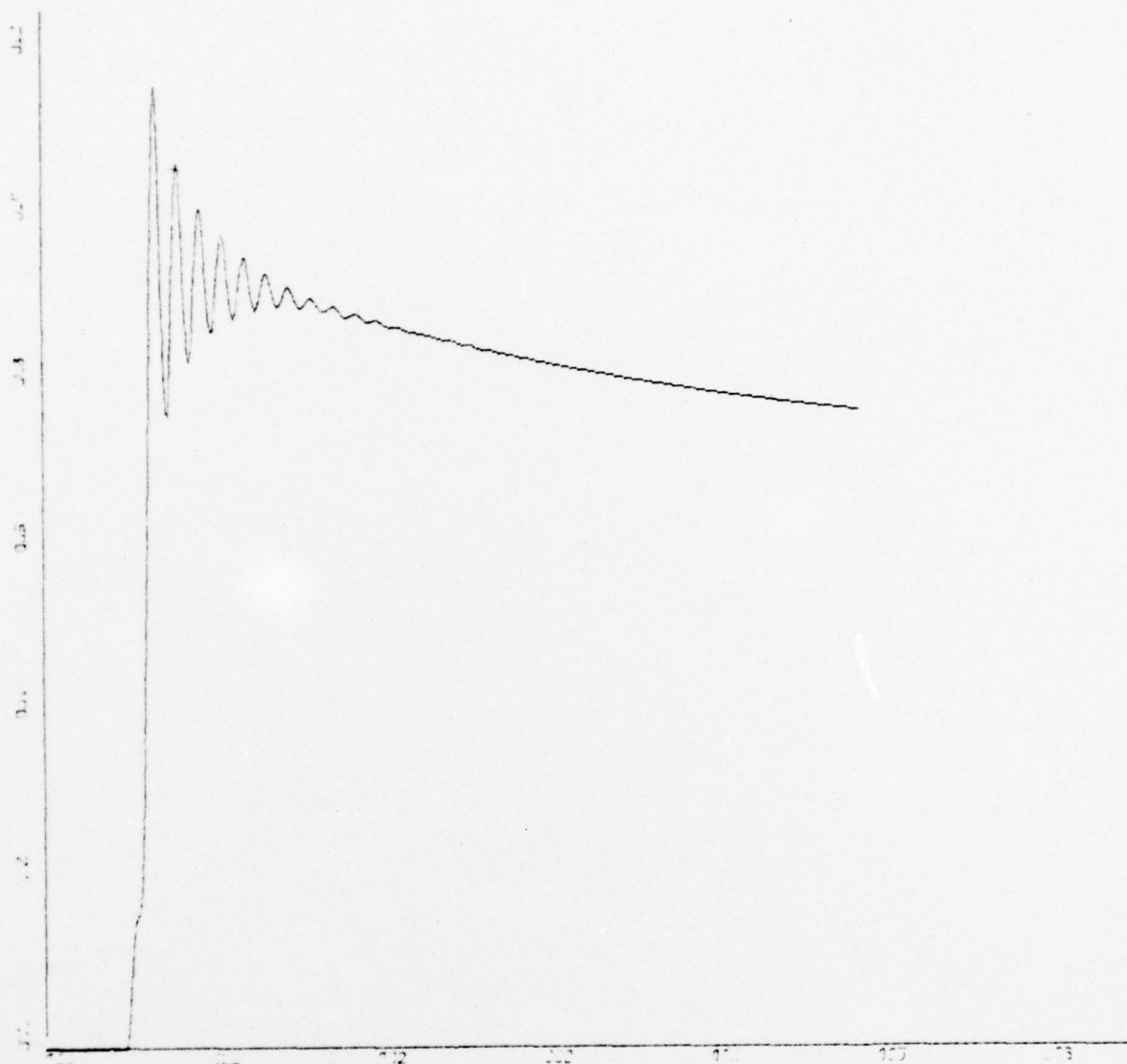
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF4 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=10 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 58

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

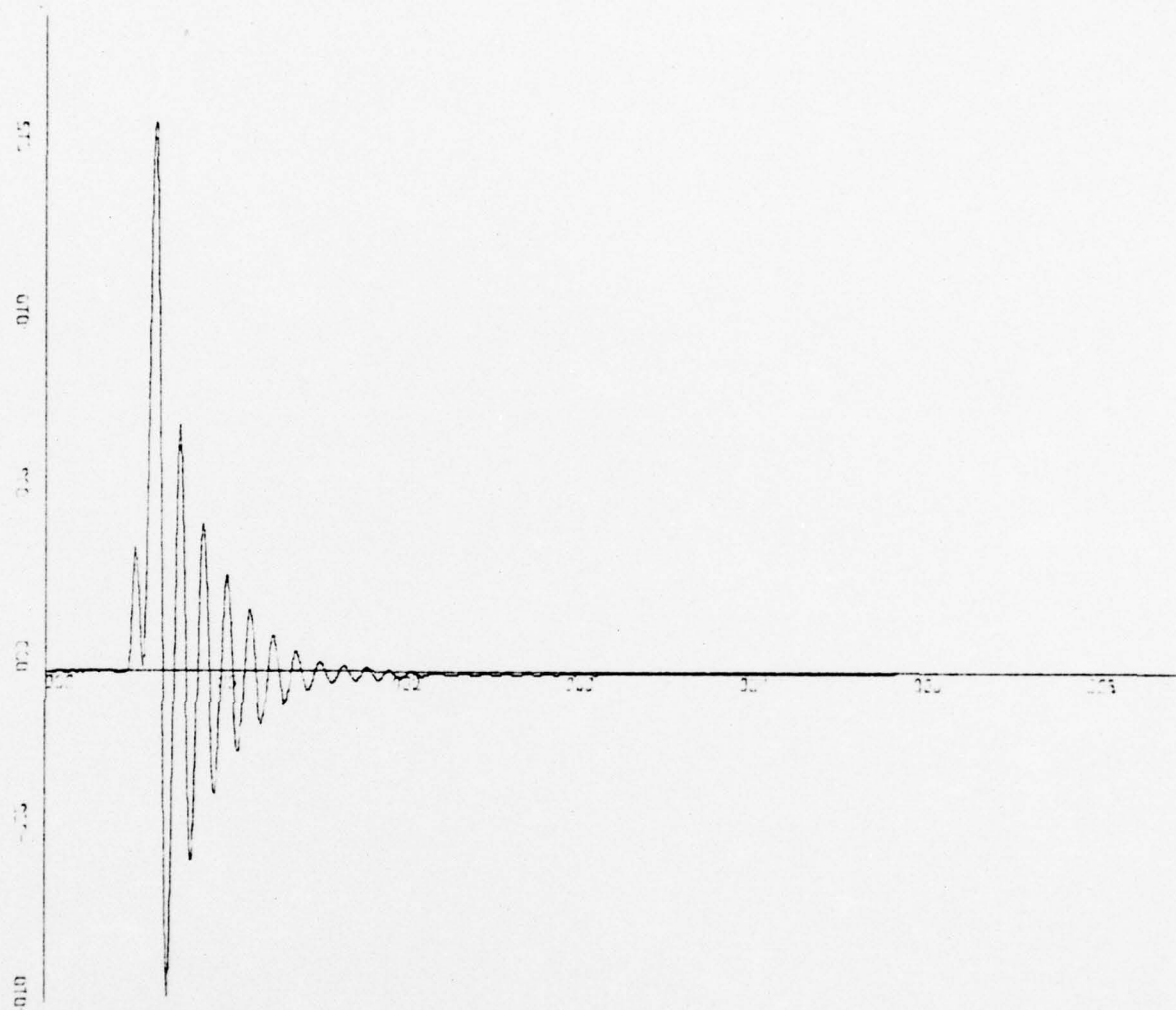
Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

ROROF3 , TURN 20 KN , RUDN=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 59

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

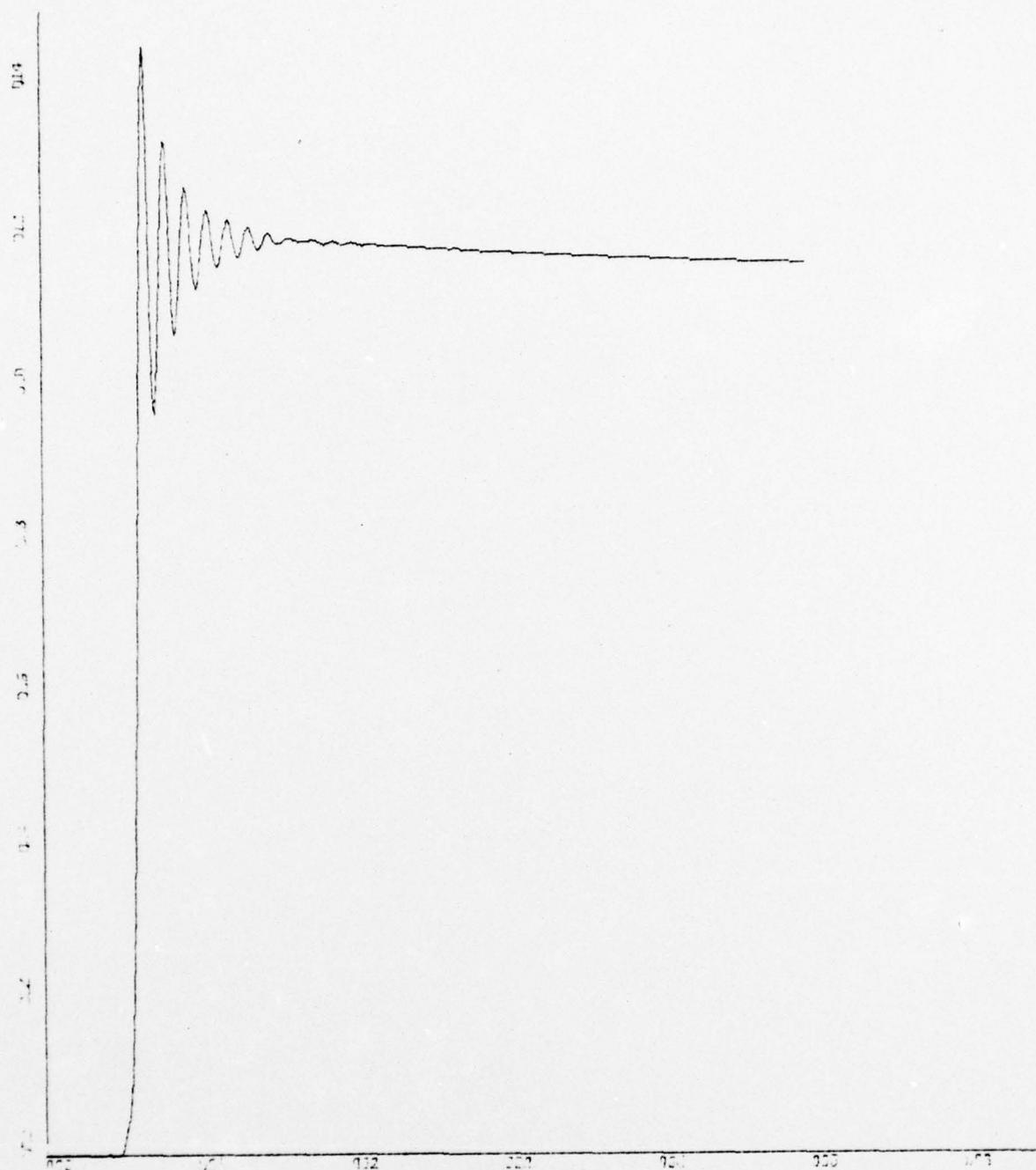
Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROF3 TURN 20 KN ROOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 60

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



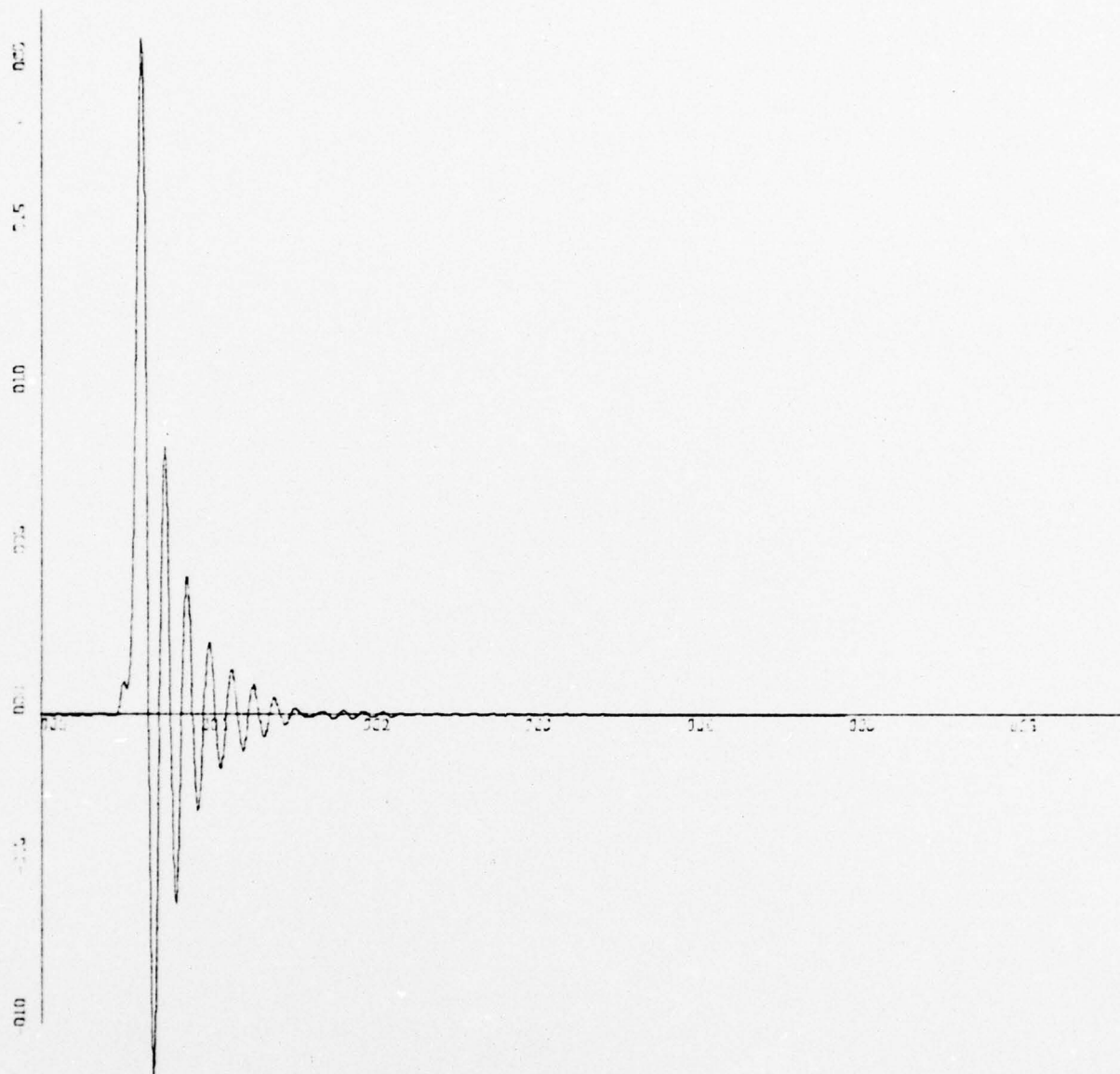
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH

PLOT 61

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



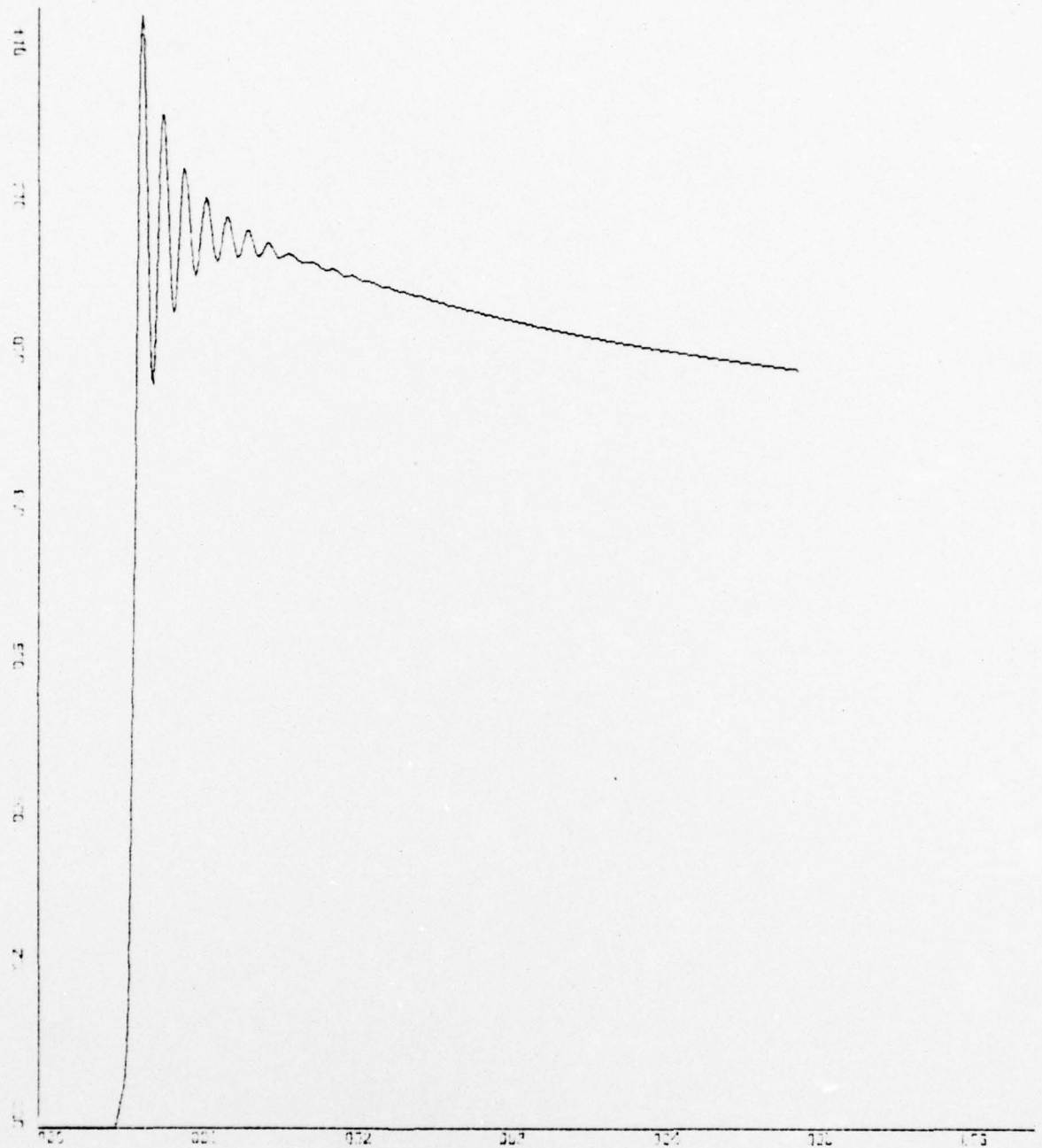
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCRDE6 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 62

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



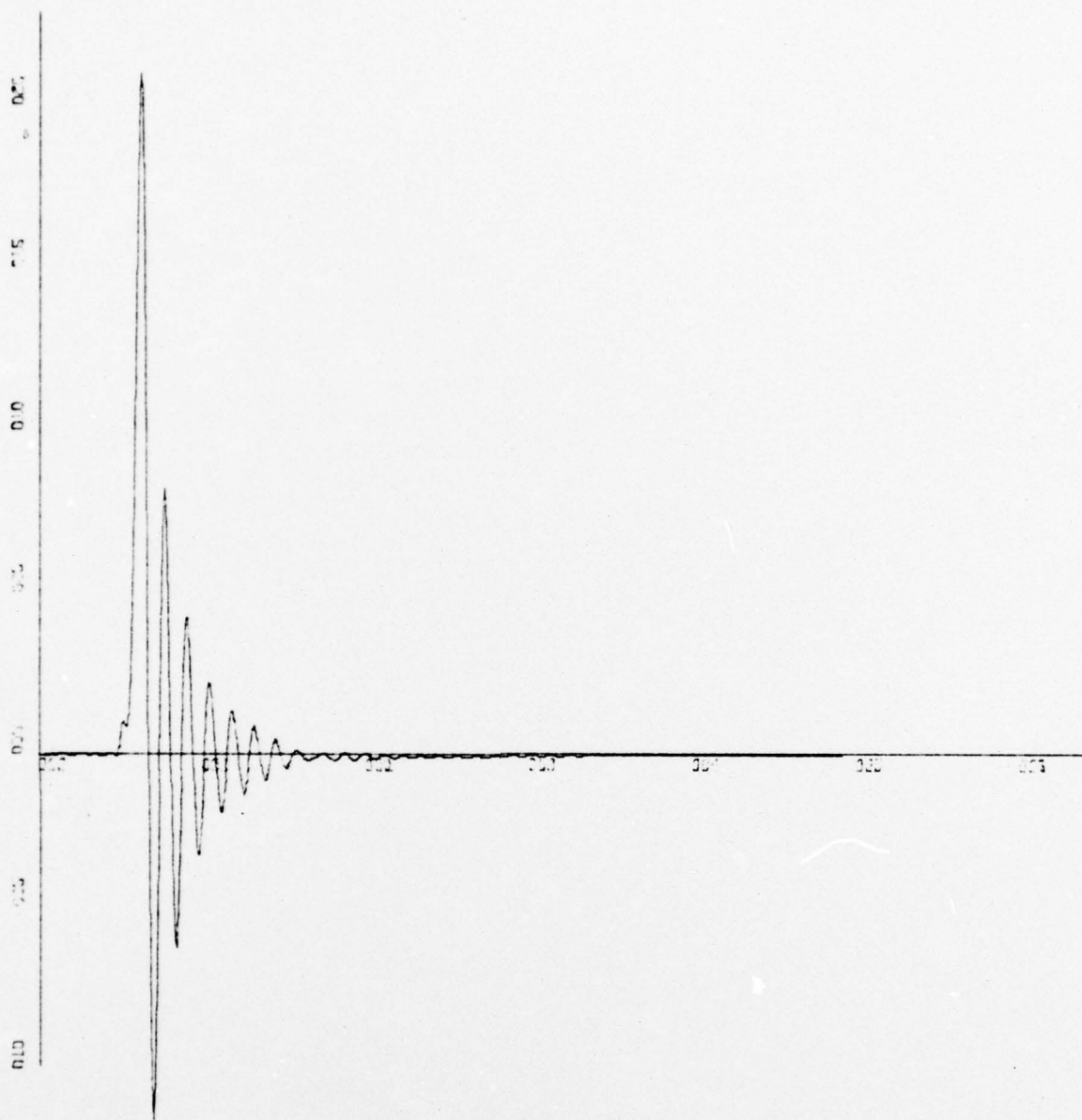
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 63

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



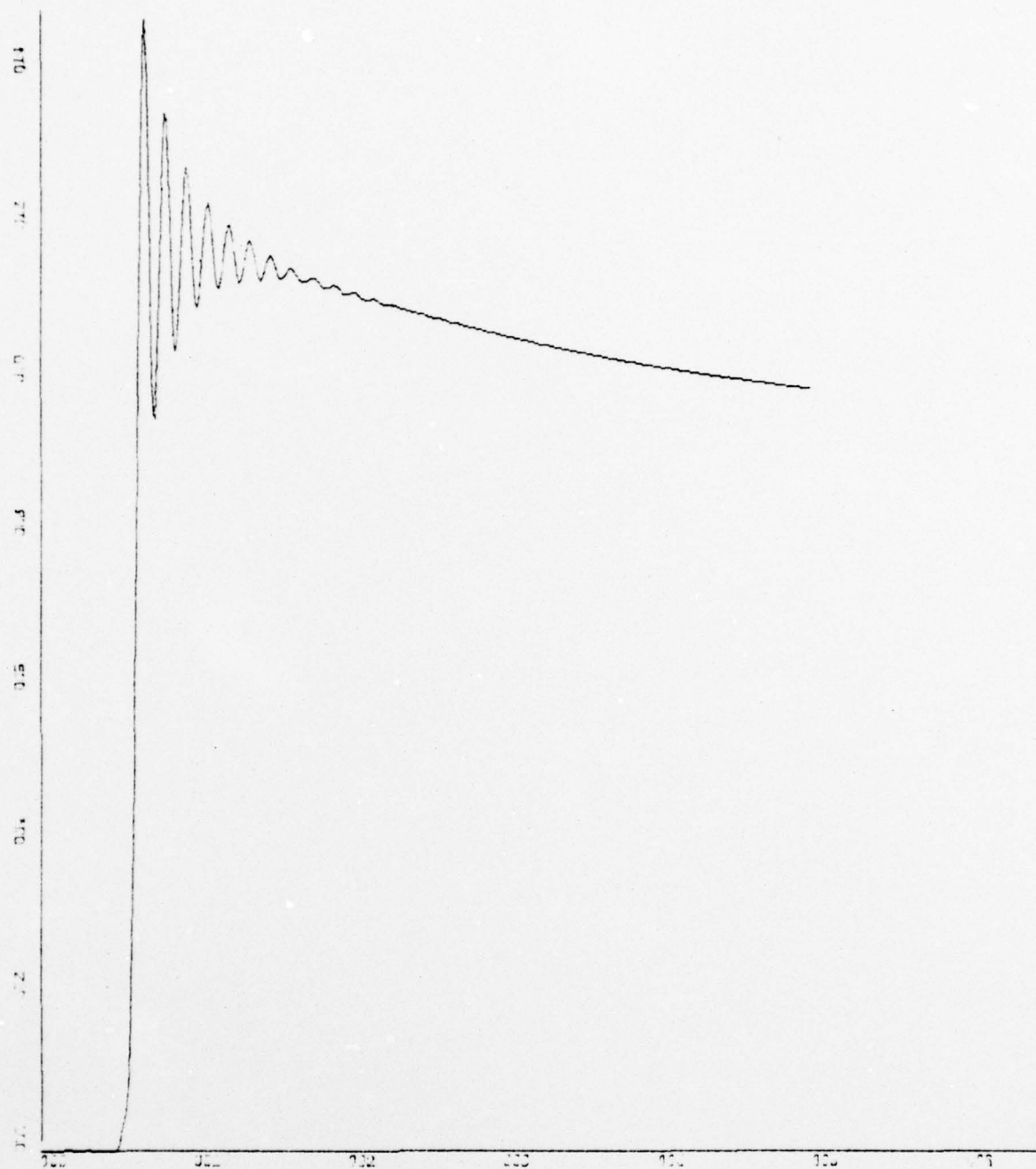
X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

ROROE9 , TURN 20 KN , RUDM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 64

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



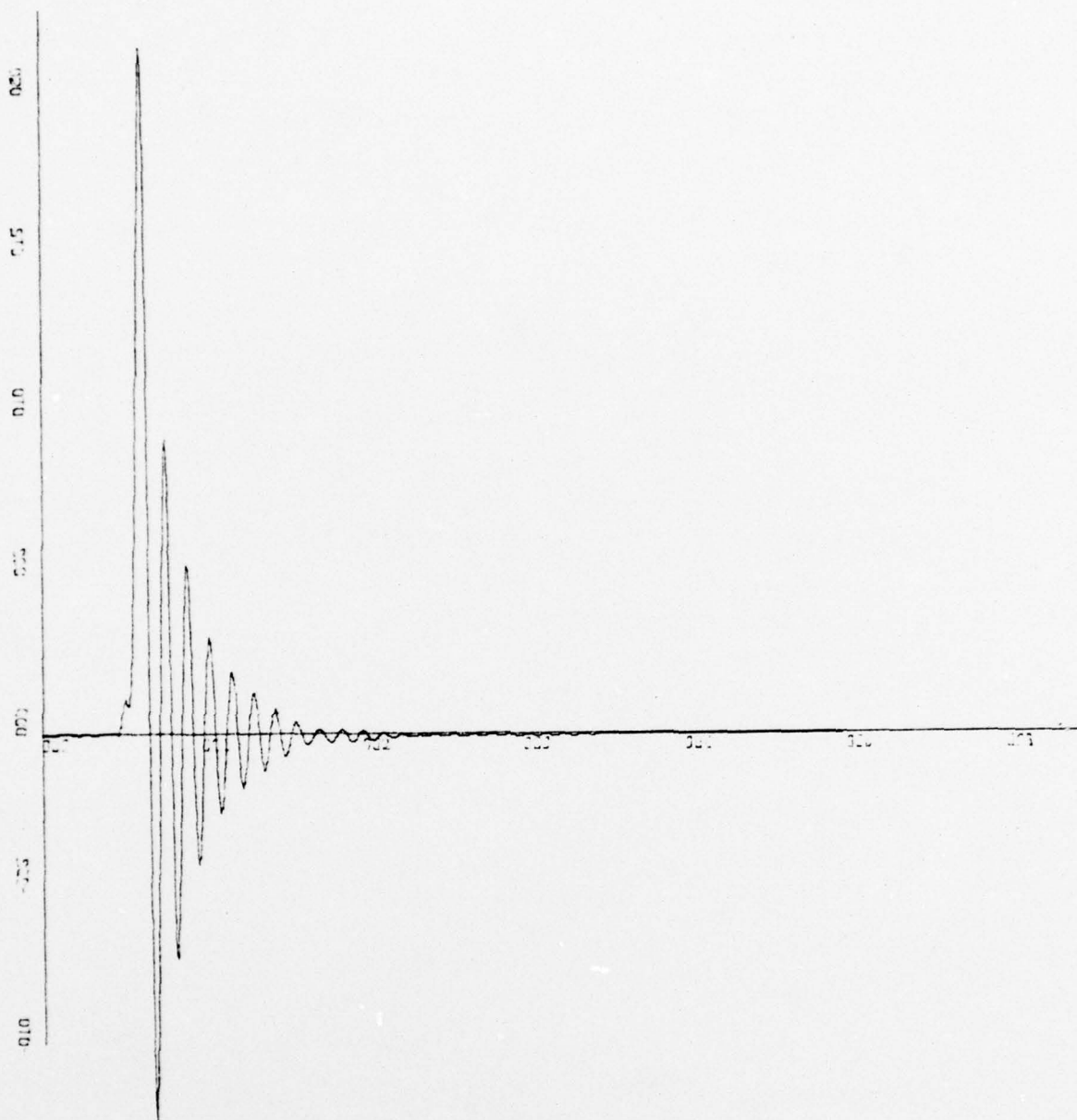
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 65

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RRPE9 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 66

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



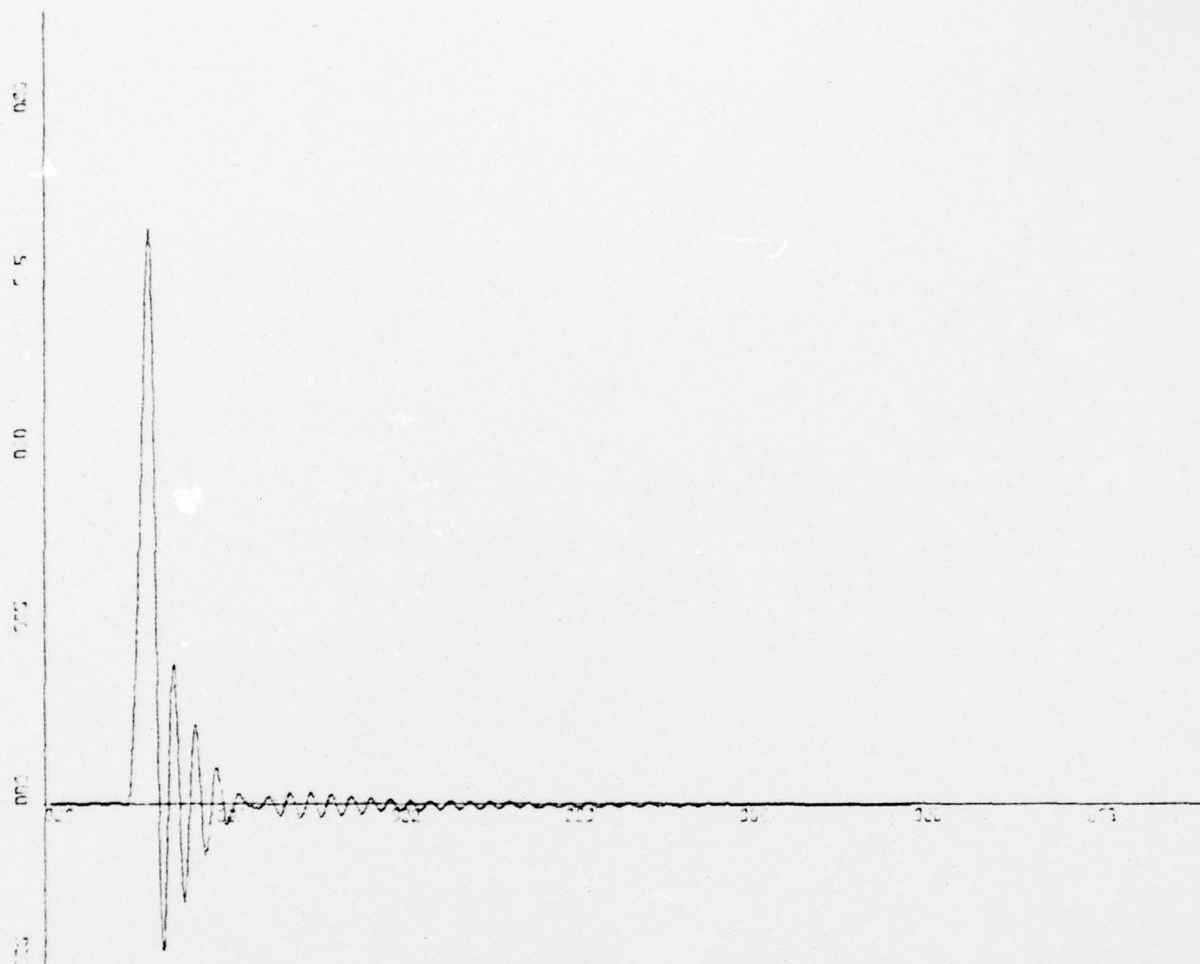
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 67

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



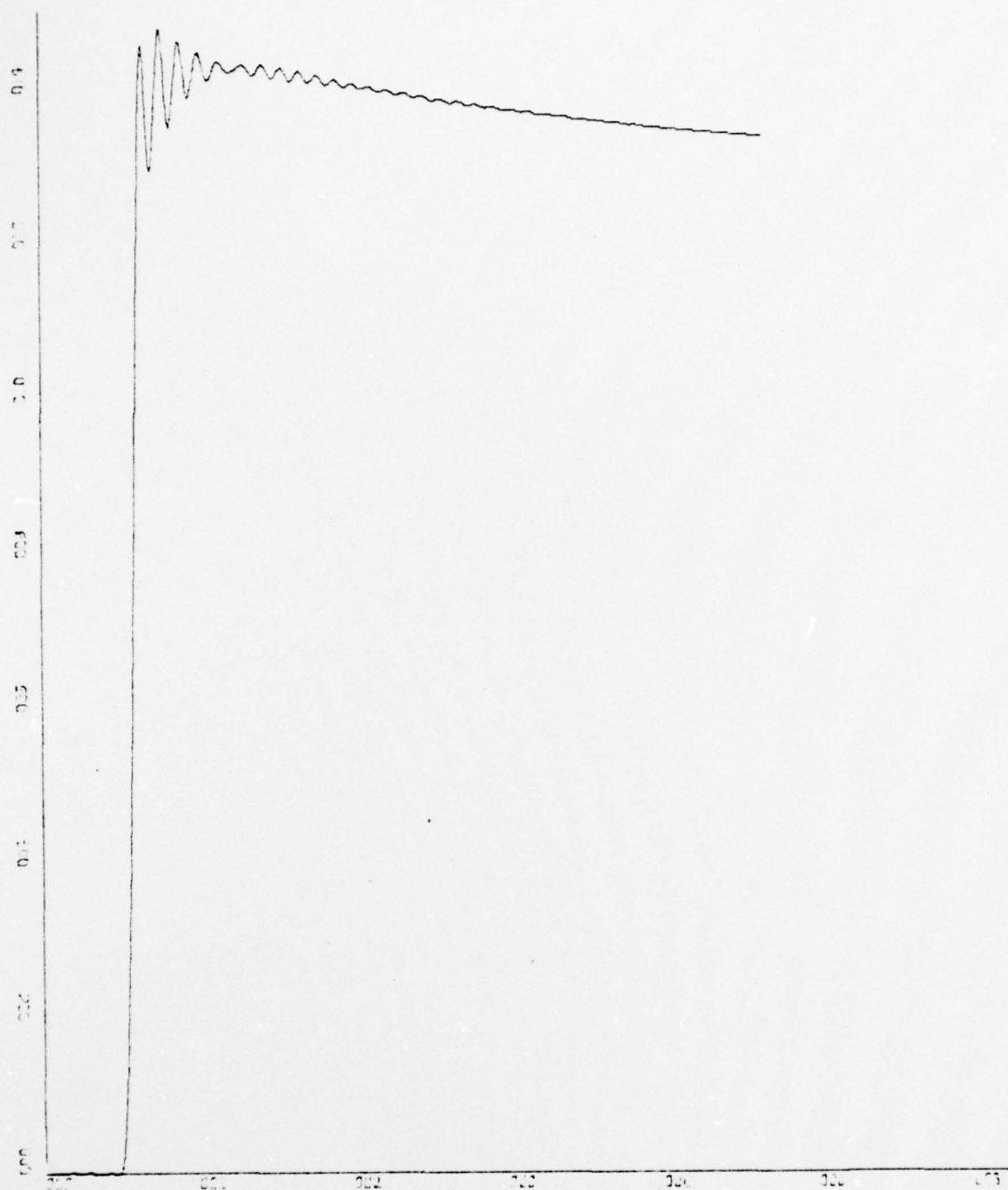
X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

ROTOR , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15 , NO RD
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 68

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



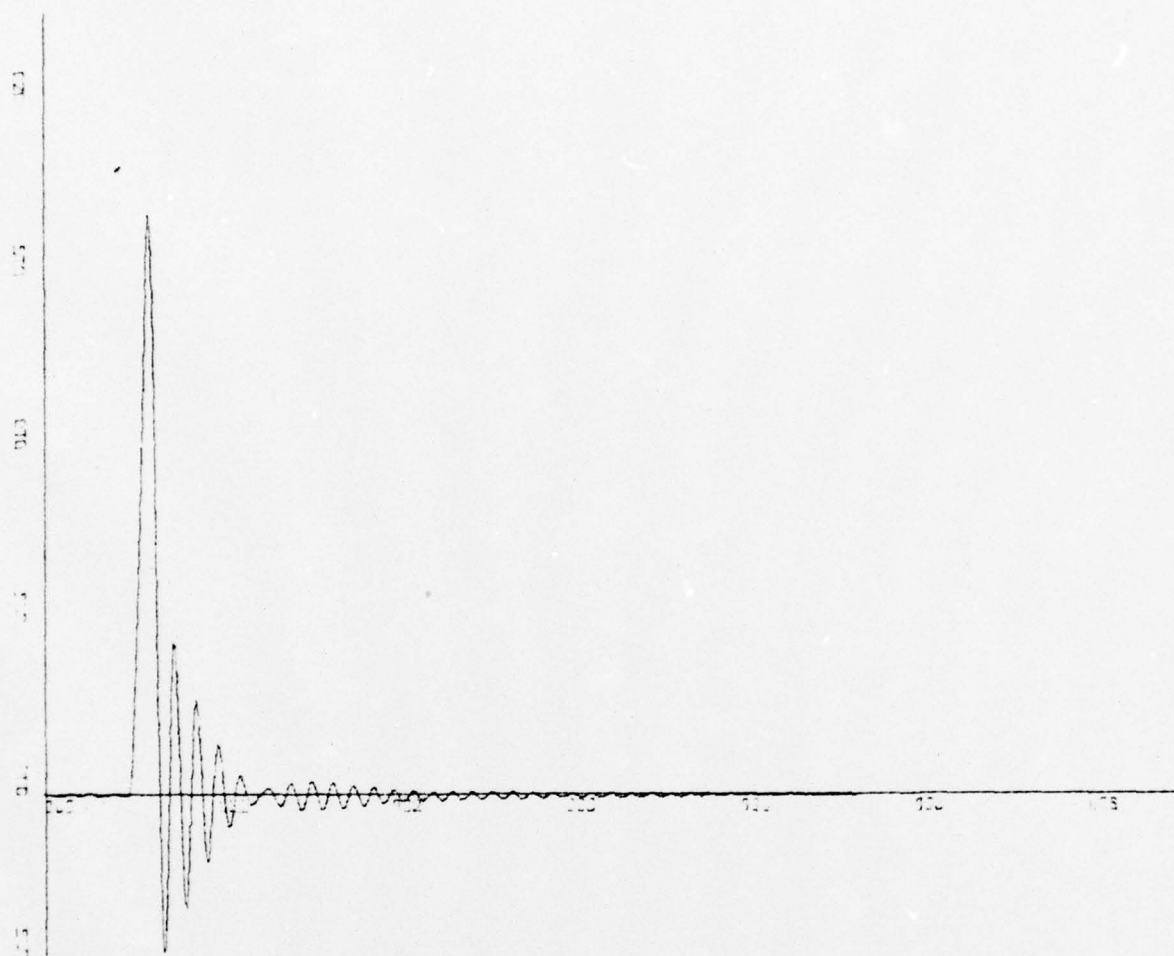
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 69

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCRPE8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 70

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



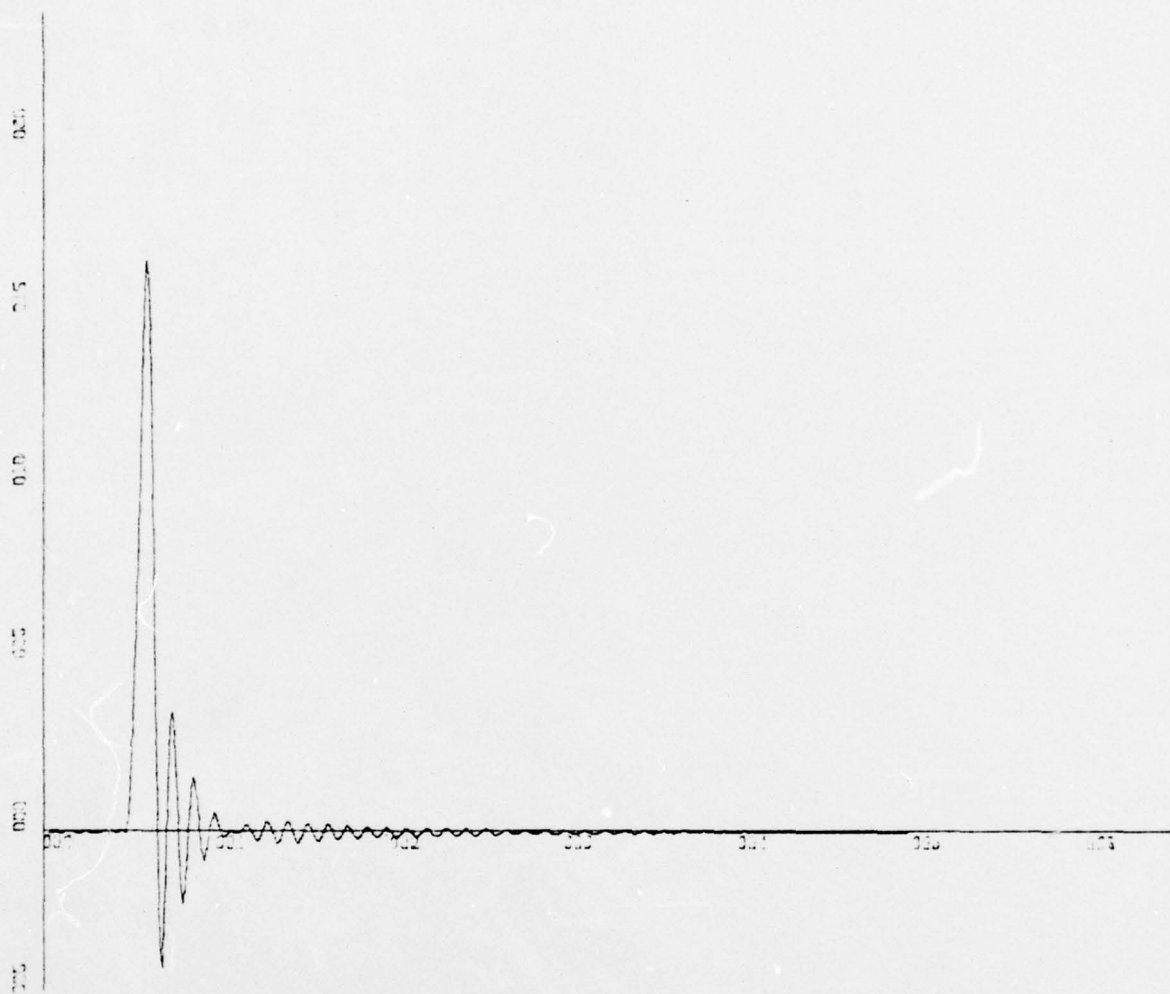
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 71

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCRPT8 , TURN 20 KN , RUD=15
 PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 72

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



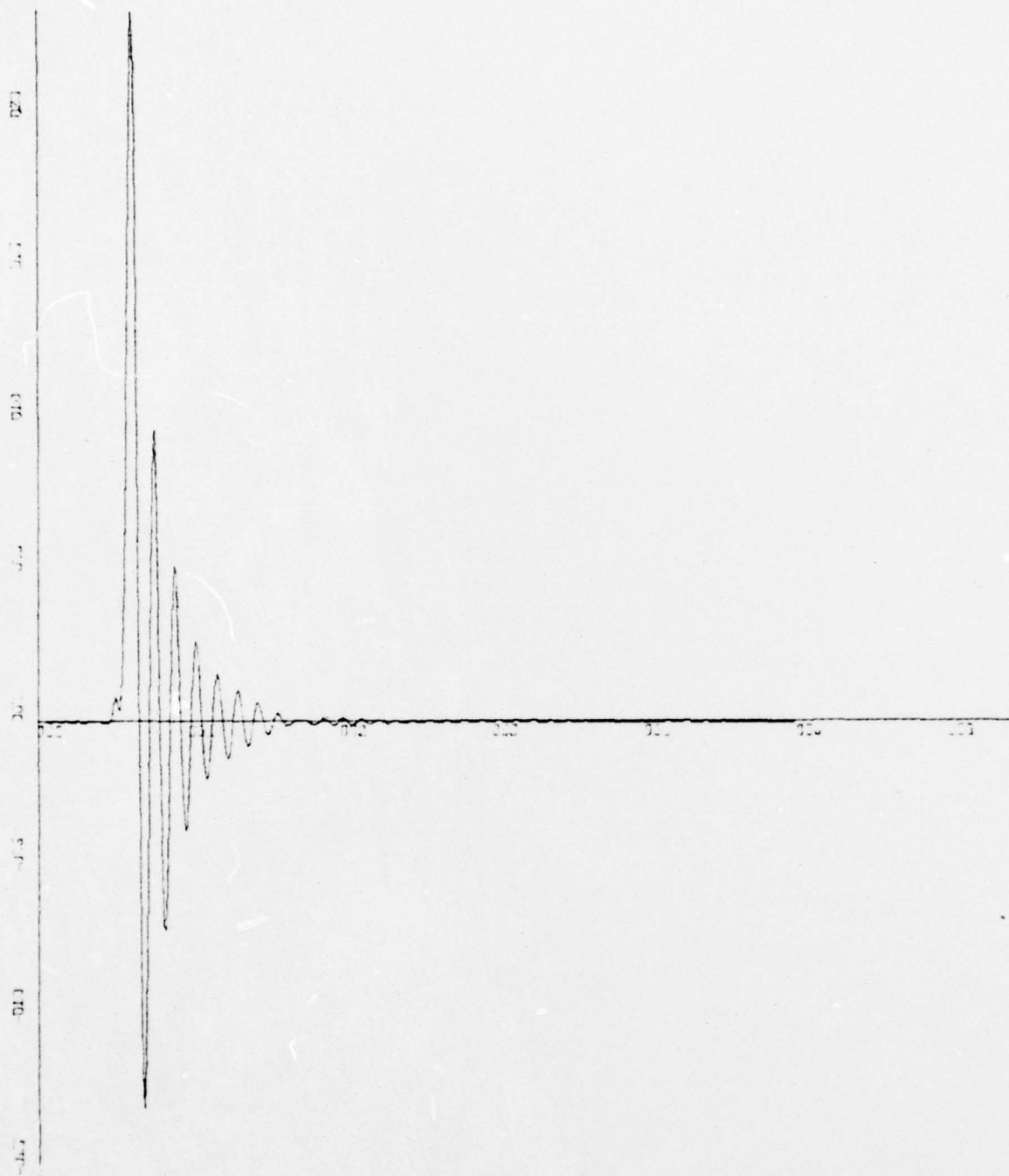
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE 2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 73

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



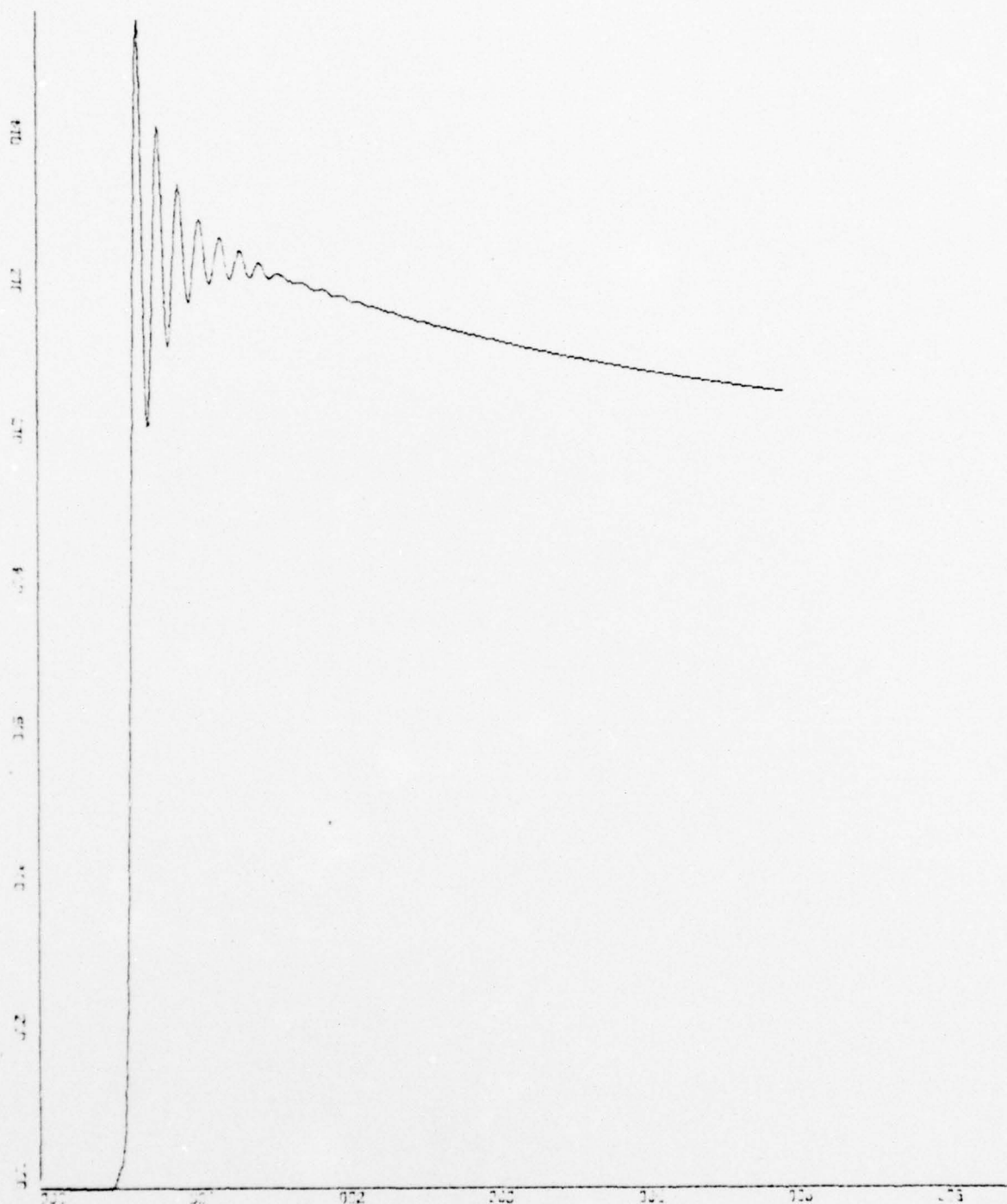
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE = $1.00E+01$ UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE = $5.00E-01$ UNITS INCH.

PLOT 74

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



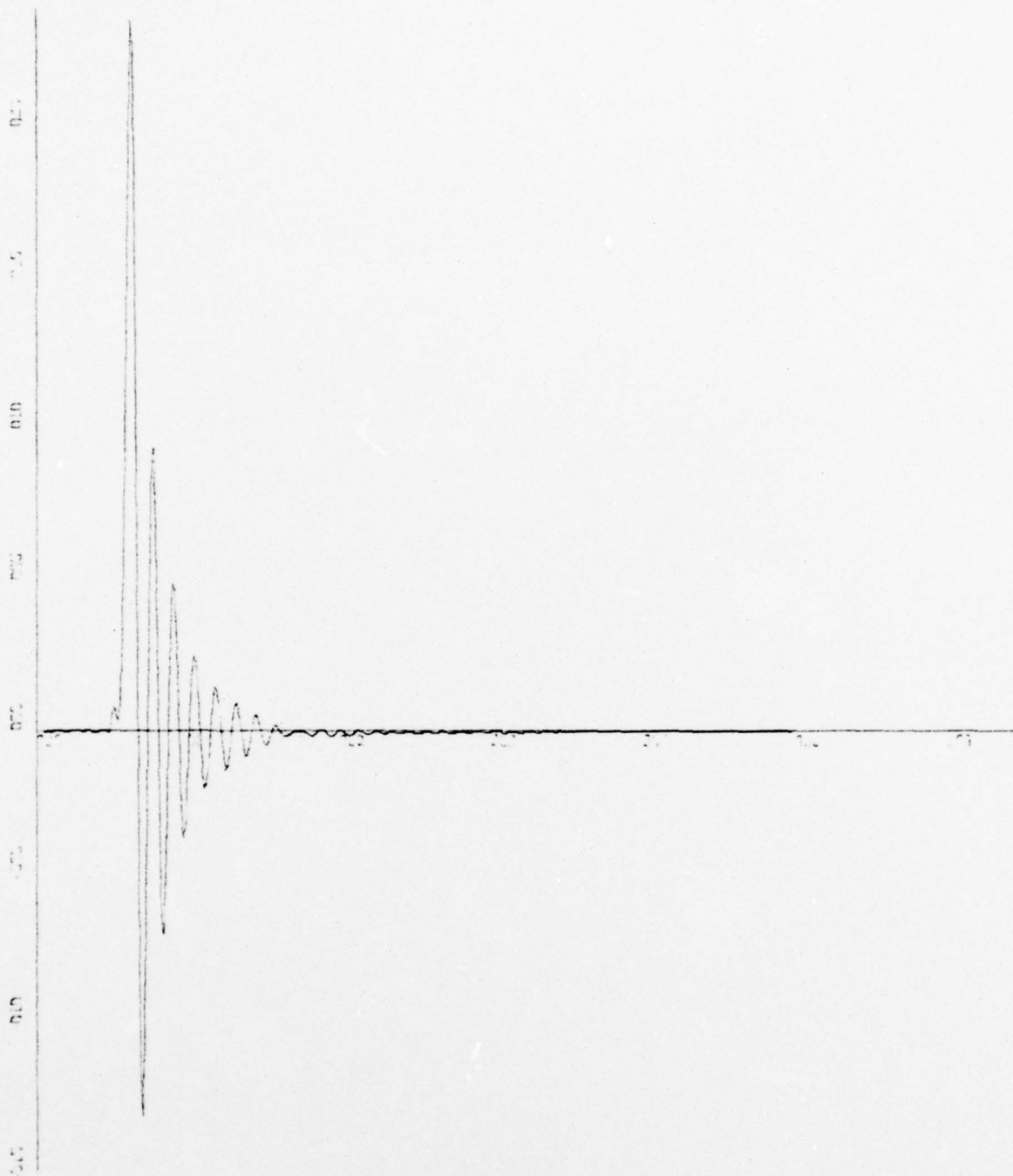
PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 75

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

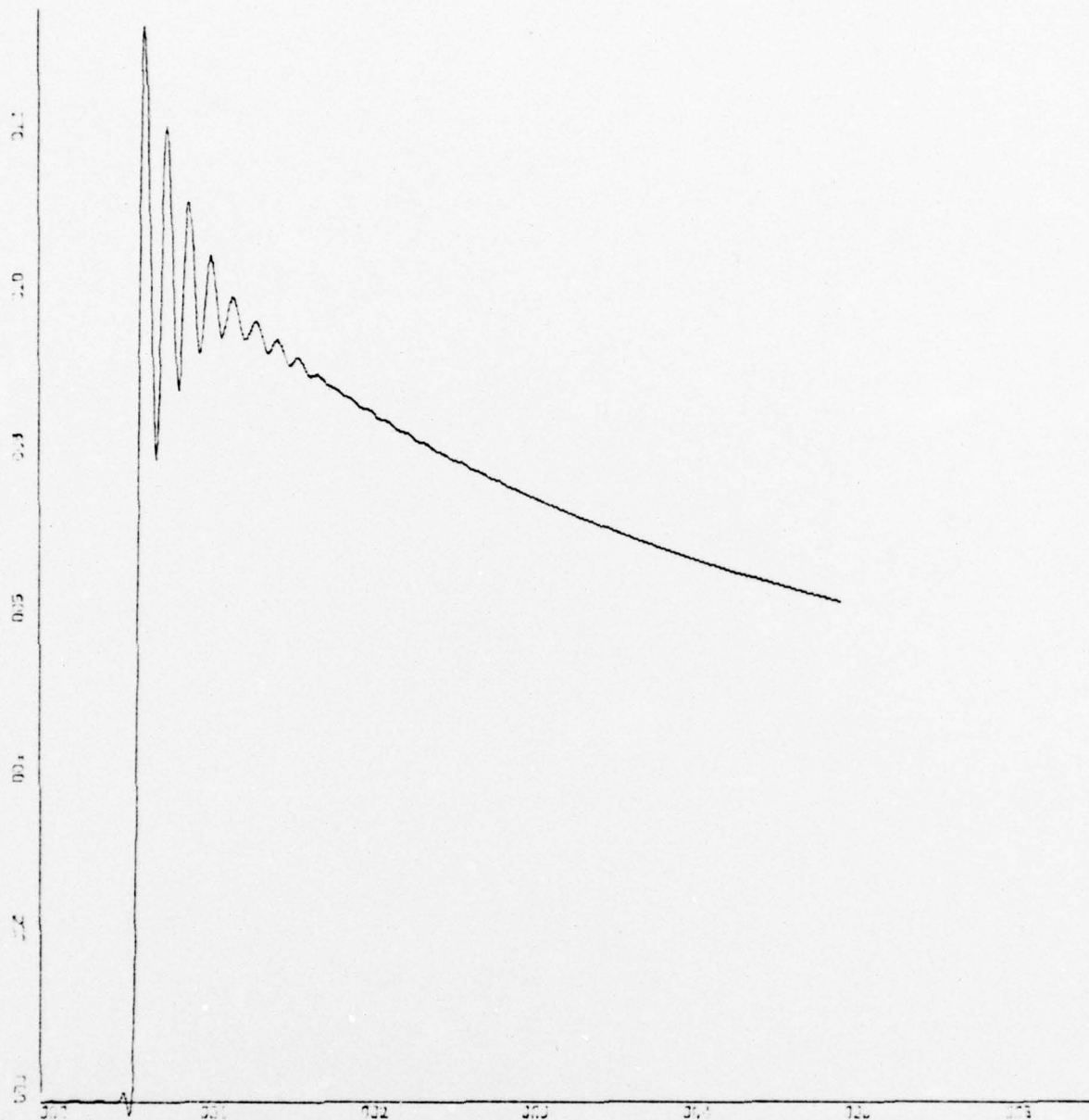


PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

X-SCALE: 1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.
Y-SCALE: 5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

PLOT 76

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



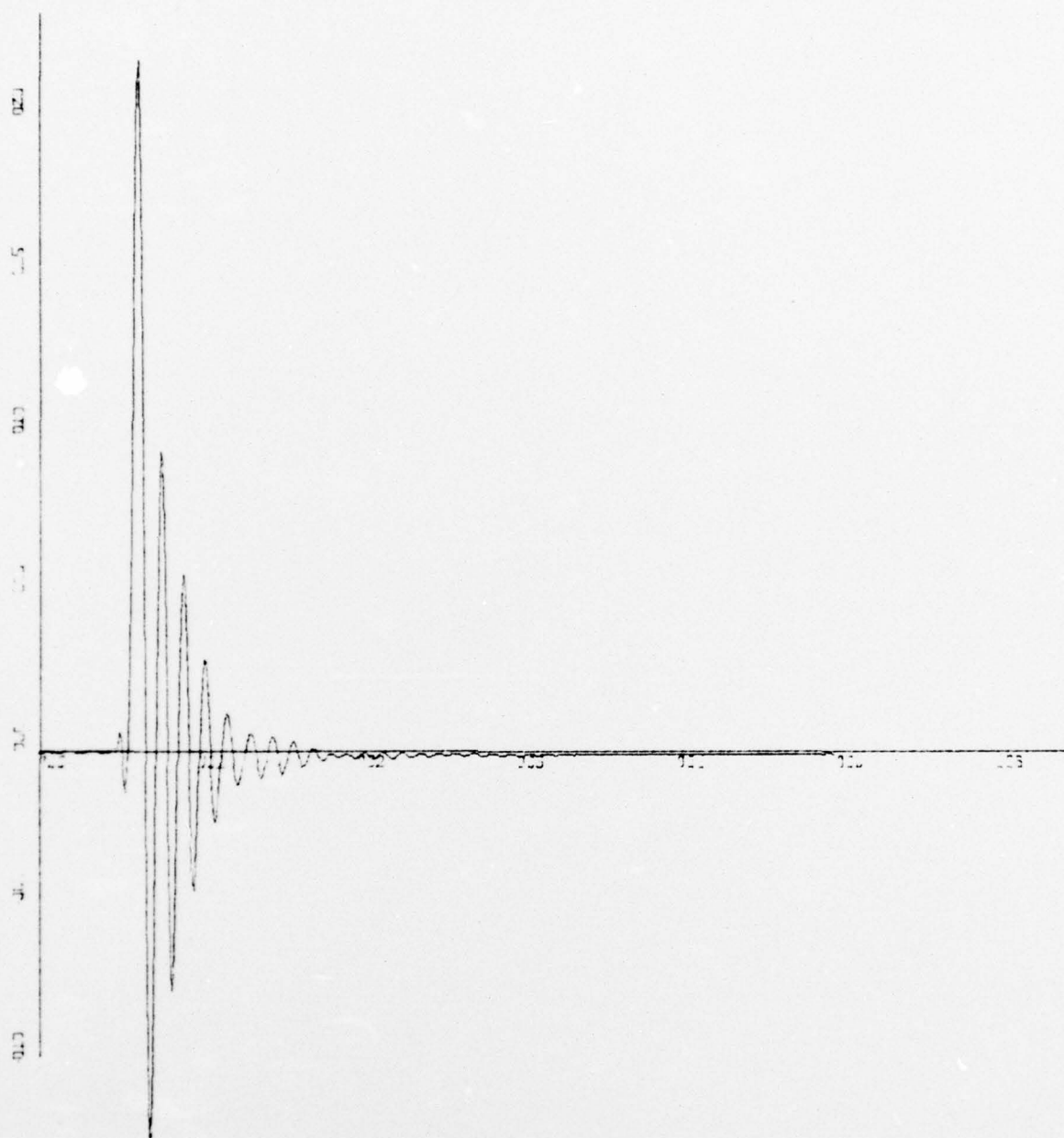
K-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

V-SCALE=2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROK3 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15
 PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 77

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

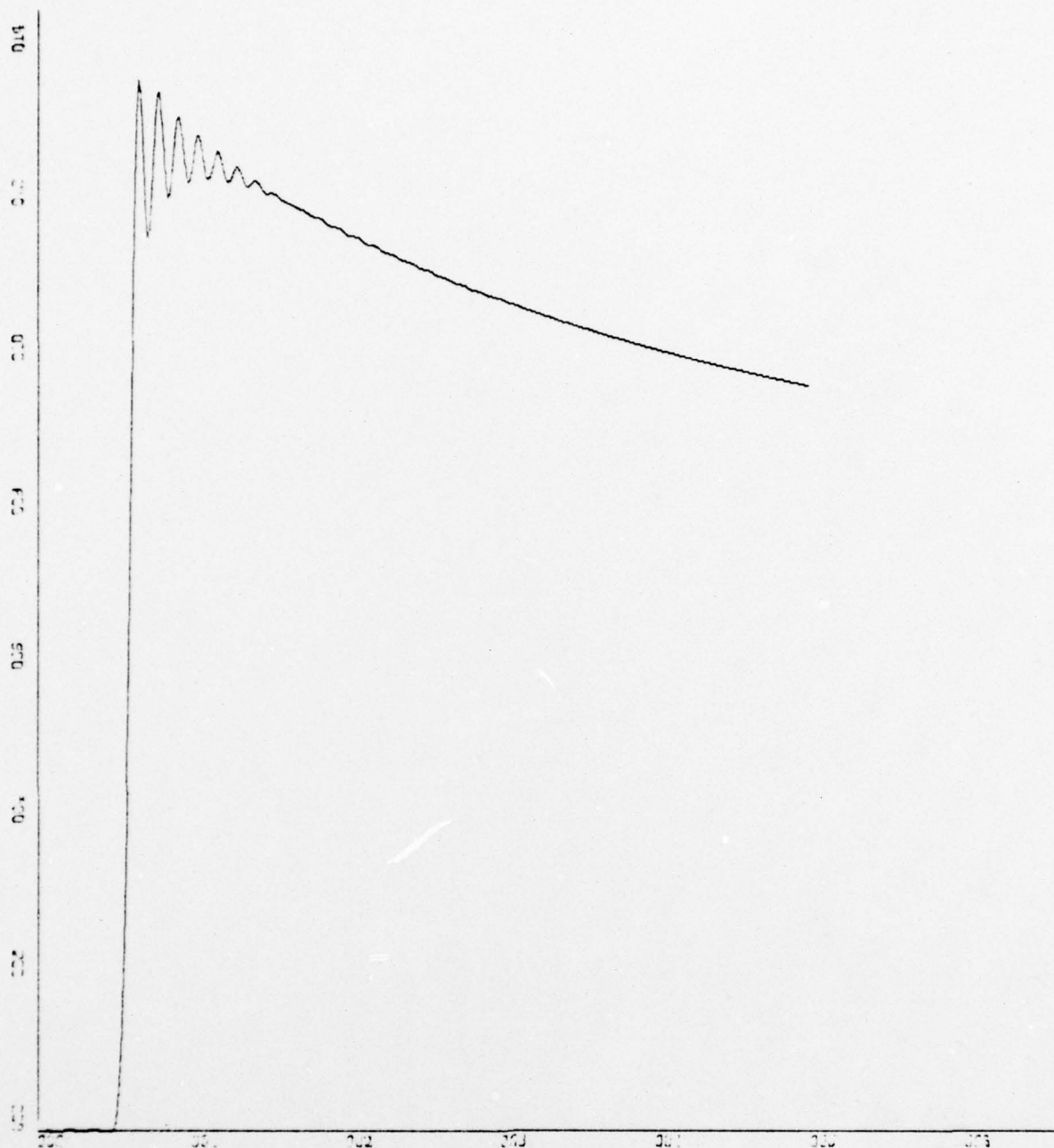
Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RGROK3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15

PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 78

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



K-SCALE-1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

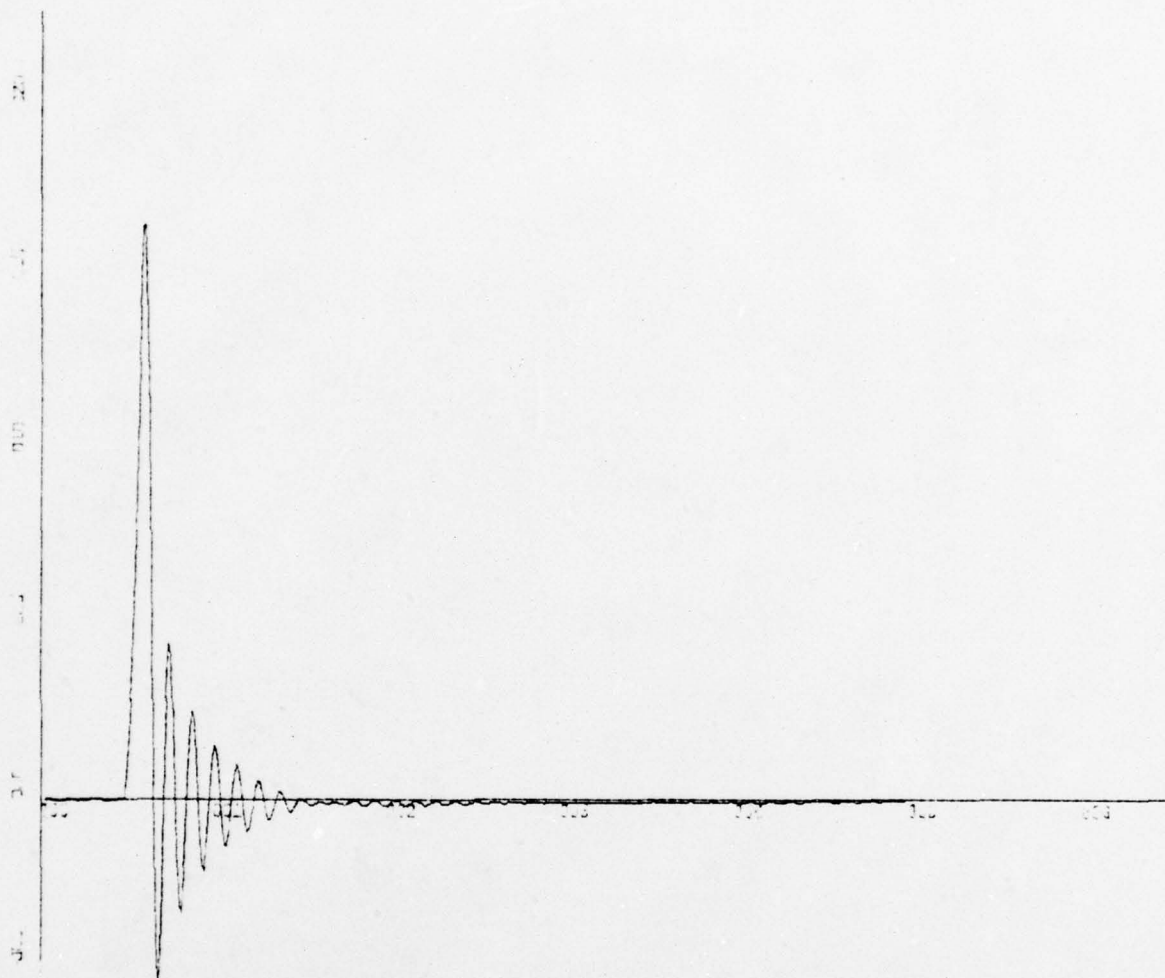
Y-SCALE-2.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR1K3 , TURN 20 KN , RUOM=15

PLOT IS ROLL ANGLE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 79

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix



X-SCALE=1.00E+01 UNITS INCH.

Y-SCALE=5.00E-01 UNITS INCH.

RCR1K3 . TURN 20 KN . RUDM=15
PLOT IS ROLL RATE VERSUS TIME

PLOT 80

for applied parameters see first page of this appendix

APPENDIX B

MODIFICATIONS OF THE SIMULATION PROGRAM

- During the course of studies undertaken with the XR-3 Loads and Motion Program some statements have been added or changed in order to improve the work with the simulation program.

* MAIN program

The statements

```
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT      (MAIN0050)
IF (MYTIME(DUM).LT.IQUIT) GO TO 12      (MAIN0661)
```

have been modified and added to the MAIN-program. The purpose of the second statement is to start the writing of the output values desired if computer time has reached the demanded time (jobcard) reduced by IQUIT which is the expected amount of time (in 10 * seconds) required to print the output. The user may input the desired value of IQUIT as the fourth parameter (I10-Format, columns 36-45) on the 107 data card. Default value for IQUIT is 600000 (60 seconds).

* Subroutine INCON

The added statements are

```
IQUIT=600000      (INCN0881)
```

to set the default value and

```
READ (5,2041) IQUIT      (INCN1455)
```

to read the set value for IQUIT thereby overriding the default value.

* Subroutine RHS

In Menzel's version [Ref. 2] of the XR-3 Loads and Motions Program the entered craft's velocity UO (kn) is changed in Subroutine INCON to U (ft/sec) by

$$U = UO * 1.6889 \quad (\text{INCN4580})$$

and in Subroutine RHS transformed back to units in knots (RHS 1850) by

$$VEL = 0.5925 * U \quad (\text{RHS 1850})$$

From these two equations follows

$$VEL = 0.5925 * UO * 1.6889$$

and for UO=20 kn there results VEL = 20.0135 kn . But since it is desired that VEL=UO the statement has been corrected to

$$VEL = U / 1.6889 \quad .$$

Statements MAIN0840, RHS 1140 have been changed accordingly.

* Subroutine INTGRL

To this subroutine the statement

$$\text{CALL COLFIL} \quad (\text{INT 1021})$$

has been added in order to provide the output values already calculated to the user if the minimum time interval allowed in the integration process is undergone. Before this addition only the warning message

'DELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS'

appeared and the output values have been lost.

APPENDIX C

XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS PROGRAM


```

10 YCLC(J)=VAL(J+1)
   GC TO 2
   CCNTINUE
1  TCLOD=TIME
   PPEAR=PBBAR*(1.-DELT/TC)+DELT*(PB-PINF)/TC
   IF ( N WAVE .LE. 0 ) GO TO 13
   ZEAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*ZBAR+DELT*Z/TC
   PFIBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*PHIBAR+DELT*PHI/TC
   THEBAR=(1.-DELT/TC)*THEBAR+DELT*THETA/TC
C
   CALL WAVES(TIME)
13 CALL SIDEWL
   CALL PRCP
   CALL RUDDER
   CALL AEROD
   CALL INTGRL(TIME)
C
   IF (TIME.GT.ETIME) GO TO 12
   IF (MYTIME(DUM).LT.IQUIT) GO TO 12
   IF ( FN.GT.FNCRIT) GO TO 14
   PRINT 505
   GC TO 12
14 DELOLD=TIME-TOLD
   PSI=PSI+DELCLD*PI
   X=X+DELCLD*(U*COS(PSI)-V*SIN(PSI))
   Y=Y+DELCLD*(U*SIN(PSI)+V*COS(PSI))
15 IF (ABS(TIME-TPRINT) .LT. 1.E-6) GO TO 2
   GC TO 1
   CCNTINUE
2 IF (ITRAJ .EQ. 0) GOTO 16
   DPHI=PHI*PI*180/3.14159
   DPSI=PSI*PI*180/3.14159
   DTHETA=THETA*PI*180/3.14159
   DCR=C*PI*180/3.14159
   DCR=R*PI*180/3.14159
   VEL=0.5925*U
   WRITE (6,500) TIME,VEL,V,W,OP,CQ,DR,Z,DPHI,OTHETA,X,Y,DPSI
   BETS=(-V/U)*PI*180/3.14159
   DELRS=RUDANG*PI*180/3.14159
   WRITE (6,501) BETS,DELRS,FXP
   CCNTINUE
16 IMTAG = (IMM+1)/2
   IF (IMMTAG .EQ. 1 .AND. TIME.GE.BTIME-1.E-8 ) IMT = 1
   TPRINT=TPRINT+DELPNT
   CA=1
   GC TO 1
C

```

```

MAIN0490
MAIN0500
MAIN0510
MAIN0520
MAIN0530
MAIN0540
MAIN0550
MAIN0560
MAIN0570
MAIN0580
MAIN0590
MAIN0600
MAIN0610
MAIN0620
MAIN0630
MAIN0640
MAIN0650
MAIN0660
MAIN0661
MAIN0670
MAIN0680
MAIN0690
MAIN0700
MAIN0710
MAIN0720
MAIN0730
MAIN0740
MAIN0750
MAIN0760
MAIN0770
MAIN0780
MAIN0790
MAIN0800
MAIN0810
MAIN0820
MAIN0830
MAIN0840
MAIN0850
MAIN0860
MAIN0870
MAIN0880
MAIN0890
MAIN0900
MAIN0910
MAIN0920
MAIN0930
MAIN0940
MAIN0950

```

```

C      12 CALL COLFIL
      IF (IMM.LT.1) GO TO 11
      IF (IMM.NE.1) GO TO 605
      END FILE IBMFIL
      GC TO 11
C
C      605 CALL SAM
      GC TO 11
C
C      500 FCFMAT(//10X,13HTIME (SEC) = F6.2//10X,23HTRANSLATIONAL VELS (KTS)MAIN1070
      1)/(FT/SEC)/10X,2HU=F6.2,5X,2HP=F6.3//10X,31HRCATIMAIN1080
      2CNAL VELOCITIES (DEG/SEC)/10X,2HP=F6.2,5X,2HQ=F6.2,5X,2HR=F6.2MAIN1090
      3//10X,30HDISPLACEMENTS (FT AND DEGREES)/10X,2HZ=F7.3,5X,4HPTI=MAIN1100
      4F6.2,3X,6HTETA=F6.2//10X,27HTRAJECTORY (FT AND DEGREES)/10X,MAIN1110
      52FX=F8.2,4X,2HY=F8.2,4X,4HPSI=F8.2)MAIN1120
      501 FCFMAT(1H0,9X,23HSIDESLIP ANGLE (CEG) = F8.2,10X,21HRUDDER ANGLEMAIN1130
      1 (LEG) = F8.3,10X,15HTHRUST (LBS) = F12.1)MAIN1140
      505 FCFMAT(///25X,28HCRAFT SPEED BELOW HUMP SPEED )MAIN1150
      C      ENCMAIN1160
      C      MAIN1170
C
C      BLOCK DATA
      COMMON /AIR/ Z1(4)
      IN MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, FAN
      COMMON /BMCG/ Z2(25)
      IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL
      COMMON /COLUMN/ Z3(2)
      IN INCCN, RHS, COLFIL
      COMMON /CONST/ Z4(3)
      IN MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PRCP, RUDDER, RHS, BCWSL, STNSL
      COMMON /CNTRL/ Z5(10)
      IN INCCN, RHS
      COMMON /ENGINE/ Z6(107)
      IN MAIN, INCON, PROP, RHS
      COMMON /EQNCO/ Z7(22)
      IN MAIN, INCON, INTGRL, COLFIL
      COMMON /FAERO/ Z8(6)
      IN AEROD, RHS
      COMMON /FAIR/ Z9(2)
      IN INCCN, AERCD
      COMMON /FANMAP/ Z10(262)
      IN INCCN, RHS, FAN
      COMMON /FORBS/ Z11(7)
      IN RHS, BOWSL
      MAIN0960
      MAIN0970
      MAIN0980
      MAIN0990
      MAIN1000
      MAIN1010
      MAIN1020
      MAIN1030
      MAIN1040
      MAIN1050
      MAIN1060
      MAIN1070
      MAIN1080
      MAIN1090
      MAIN1100
      MAIN1110
      MAIN1120
      MAIN1130
      MAIN1140
      MAIN1150
      MAIN1160
      MAIN1170
      BLDA0010
      BLDA0020
      BLDA0030
      BLDA0040
      BLDA0050
      BLDA0060
      BLDA0070
      BLDA0080
      BLDA0090
      BLDA0100
      BLDA0110
      BLDA0120
      BLDA0130
      BLDA0140
      BLDA0150
      BLDA0160
      BLDA0170
      BLDA0180
      BLDA0190
      BLDA0200
      BLDA0210
      BLCA0220
      BLDA0230
      BLDA0240
      BLDA0250

```

C	IN	CCMGN	/FORSS/ Z12(8)		BLCA0260
		IN	RFS, STNSL		BLDA0270
C	IN	CCMGN	/FPRCP/ Z13(6)		BLDA0280
		IN	MAIN, PROP, RHS		BLDA0290
C	IN	CCMGN	/FRUDE/ Z14(2)		BLDA0300
		IN	MAIN, INCON, RHS		BLDA0310
		CCMGN	/FRUD/ Z15(6)		BLDA0320
C	IN	RUDDER, RHS			BLDA0330
		CCMGN	/GBOW/ Z16(1)		BLDA0340
C	IN	INCON, RHS			BLDA0350
		CCMGN	/GEOM/ Z17(138)		BLDA0360
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL			BLDA0370
		CCMGN	/GEOMBS/ Z18(62)		BLDA0380
C	IN	WAVES, RHS, BOWSL			BLDA0390
		CCMGN	/GEOMSS/ Z19(62)		BLCA0400
C	IN	WAVES, RHS, STNSL			BLDA0410
		CCMGN	/GEOMSW/ Z20(11)		BLDA0420
C	IN	INCON, SIDEWL			BLDA0430
		CCMGN	/KSWTCH/ Z21(1)		BLDA0440
C	IN	SIDEWL, RHS, STNSL, INTGRL			BLDA0450
		CCMGN	/LEAKER/ Z22(4)		BLDA0460
C	IN	INCON, BOWSL, STNSL			BLDA0470
		CCMGN	/MASSES/ Z23(817)		BLDA0480
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RUDDER, RHS, BOWSL, STNSL, INTGRL			BLDA0490
		CCMGN	/MATRIX/ Z24(36)		BLDA0500
C	IN	INCON, RHS			BLDA0510
		CCMGN	/MSICW/ Z25(55)		BLDA0520
C	IN	SIDEWL, RHS			BLDA0530
		CCMGN	/MWAVE/ Z26(12)		BLDA0540
C	IN	WAVES, RHS			BLDA0550
		CCMGN	/OPTION/ Z27(5)		*****
C	IN	INCON, RHS			BLDA0570
		CCMGN	/PLENUM/ Z28(4)		BLDA0580
C	IN	INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, RHS			BLDA0590
		CCMGN	/PRIME/ Z29(5)		BLDA0600
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, SIDEWL, RHS, INTGRL			BLDA0610
		CCMGN	/PRTINT/ Z30(12)		BLDA0620
C	IN	MAIN, INCON, WAVES, SIDEWL, PROP, RUDDER, AEROD, RHS, BOWSL,			BLDA0630
		STNSL, FAN, INTGRL			BLDA0640
C	IN	CCMGN	/PWAVE/ Z31(2)		BLDA0650
		IN	INCON, RHS		BLDA0660
C	IN	CCMGN	/RISER/ Z32(1)		BLDA0670
		IN	INCON, WAVES		BLDA0680
C	IN	CCMGN	/ROLL/ Z33(2)		BLDA0690
		IN	MAIN, INCON		BLDA0700
C	IN	CCMGN	/RUDDR/ Z34(62)		BLDA0710
		CCMGN	/PROP/ Z35(22)		BLDA0720
		IN	MAIN, INCON, RUDDER, RHS		BLDA0730

C	IN	INCCN,	WAVES,	SIDEWL,	RHS	BLDA0740
C	CCMCN	/SOFTBS/	Z36(20)			BLDA0750
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	BOWSL,	FAN	BLDA0760
C	CCMCN	/SOFTSS/	Z37(19)			BLDA0770
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	STNSL,	FAN	BLDA0780
C	CCMCN	/STABLE/	Z38(5)			BLCA0790
C	IN	INCCN,	INTGRL			BLDA0800
C	CCMCN	/STSLR/	Z39(2)			BLDA0810
C	IN	INCCN,	STNSL			BLDA0820
C	CCMCN	/VALGLD/	Z40(20)			BLCA0830
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	RHS,	STNSL,	BLDA0840
C	CCMCN	/VARBLE/	Z41(40)			BLDA0850
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	WAVES,	SIDEWL,	BLDA0860
C	CCMCN	/FAN,	INTGRL			BLDA0870
C	CCMCN	/WAVE/	Z42(80)			BLCA0880
C	IN	MAIN,	INCON,	WAVES,	SIDEWL,	BLDA0890
C	CCMCN	/WAVEF	/Z43(40)			BLCA0900
C	IN	INCON				BLDA0910
C	CCMCN	/SLOPE/	Z44(5)			BLDA0920
C	IN	INCCN,	RHS,	BOWSL		BLDA0930
C	CCMCN	/PROMOD/	Z45(7)			BLDA0940
C	IN	MAIN	AND ALL SUBROUTINES			BLDA0950
		CATA	Z1/4*0.0/			BLDA0960
		CATA	Z2/25*0.0/			BLDA0970
		CATA	Z3/2*0.0/			BLCA0980
		CATA	Z4/3*0.0/			BLDA0990
		CATA	Z5/10*0.0/			BLDA1000
		CATA	Z6/107*0.0/			BLDA1010
		CATA	Z7/21*0.0/			BLDA1020
		CATA	Z8/6*0.0/			BLDA1030
		CATA	Z9/2*0.0/			BLDA1040
		CATA	Z10/262*0.0/			BLDA1050
		CATA	Z11/7*0.0/			BLDA1060
		CATA	Z12/8*0.0/			BLDA1070
		CATA	Z13/6*0.0/			BLDA1080
		CATA	Z14/2*0.0/			BLDA1090
		CATA	Z15/6*0.0/			BLDA1100
		CATA	Z16/0.0/			BLDA1110
		CATA	Z17/138*0.0/			BLDA1120
		CATA	Z18/62*0.0/			BLDA1130
		CATA	Z19/62*0.0/			BLDA1140
		CATA	Z20/11*0.0/			BLDA1150
		CATA	Z21/0.0/			BLDA1160
		CATA	Z22/4*0.0/			BLCA1170
		CATA	Z23/817*0.0/			BLDA1180
		CATA	Z24/36*0.0/			BLCA1190
		CATA	Z25/55*0.0/			BLDA1200
						BLDA1210


```

CATA Z26/12*0.0/
CATA Z27/5*0.0/
CATA Z28/4*0.0/
CATA Z29/5*0.0/
CATA Z30/12*0.0/
CATA Z31/2*0.0/
CATA Z32/0.0/
CATA Z33/22*0.0/
CATA Z34/62*0.0/
CATA Z35/22*0.0/
CATA Z36/20*0.0/
CATA Z37/19*0.0/
CATA Z38/5*0.0/
CATA Z39/20*0.0/
CATA Z40/20*0.0/
CATA Z41/40*0.0/
CATA Z42/80*0.0/
CATA Z43/40*0.0/
CATA Z44/5*0.0/
CATA Z45/7*0.0/

```

ENC

SLROUTINE AEROD

```

INTEGER ON AERO/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PROM07
COMMON /PRTINT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
1(VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
3(VAL(24),PB)
QA=RHOA*U*U
CAL=QA*XLAERO
BETA=-V/U
EETASQ=BETA*BETA
FX=-(0.50*BETASQ+0.13)*QA
FY=(0.0*BETASQ+0.53*BETA)*QA
FZ=-(0.06*BETASQ+0.39)*QA
FK=-(0.5*BETASQ+0.08*BETA)*QAL
FM=(0.29*BETASQ+0.12)*QAL

```

```

BLDA1220
BLDA1240
BLDA1250
BLDA1260
BLDA1270
BLDA1280
BLDA1290
BLDA1300
BLDA1310
BLDA1320
BLDA1330
BLDA1340
BLDA1350
BLDA1360
BLDA1370
BLDA1380
BLDA1390
BLDA1400
BLDA1410
BLDA1420
BLDA1430

```

```

AER 0010
AER 0020
AER 0030
AER 0040
AER 0050
AER 0060
AER 0070
AER 0080
AER 0090
AER 0100
AER 0110
AER 0120
AER 0130
AER 0140
AER 0150
AER 0160
AER 0170
AER 0180
AER 0190
AER 0200
AER 0210
AER 0220
AER 0230
AER 0240
AER 0250

```

```

FN=(0.0*BETASQ+J.076*BETA)*QAL
IF (IAEROD.NE.ON) RETURN
WRITE(6,100) FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C 100 FORMAT(/10X,23HAEROD FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN/6E15.4)
C
RETURN
ENC
C
C
C SLROUTINE BOWSL
C
C INTEGER ON
C COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
C COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UJ
C COMMON /FORBS/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN,CL
C COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM,DELS(4,
110),XCF,ZCP
C COMMON /GEOMBS/ DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARMIB(10),ARM2B(10),DFBS(10)
1 TASKIB(10)
C COMMON /LEAKERS/ ALEAK,BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
C COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHO,NMASS,AM
11(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHO
C COMMON /PRINTINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IBW
1RUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
C COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMO7
C COMMON /SLOPE/ WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,PWVHT,XPWVXS
C COMMON /SOFTBS/ XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,DELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAV
1GE(10),CENCAB
C COMMON /VARIABLE/ VAL(40)
C COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,FXWAV,FYB
1WAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV,ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBB
2BAR
C DIMENSION ELSKID(11),WETLEN(11),BWSL(6,24),GAP(11),ELSKI(11),
1CPFT(11),WTAB(6),ZTAB(6)
C DATA NPTS,IBS/6.0/
C DATA WTAB/3.75,5.42,6.67,7.5,8.42/
C DATA ZTAB/3.75,4.00,4.42,4.83,5.25,5.67/
C DATA ENUSKI,CLSKI,FINGHT/1.28E-05,0.0,0.1,5708,1.875/
C DATA BWSL/0.0,3.8,6.9,9.9,12.3,15.0,0.0,4.1,7.3,10.5,13.2,15.7,0.0
14.3,7.7,11.0,13.7,16.7,0.0,4.7,8.2,11.5,14.5,17.4,20.6,18.8,17.1,20.6
24.15,4.18,3.0,0.5,5.9,6.13,3.16,1.19,6.3,0.0,4.7,8.2,11.5,14.5,17.4,20.6
30.0,6.1,10.6,14.7,18.4,21.9,0.0,6.4,11.0,15.3,19.3,23.3,0.0,6.6,11.8,18.8
4.7,16.4,20.5,24.5,0.0,6.9,12.3,17.6,22.1,25.7,0.0,9.6,17.5,24.2,29.7,34.6,0
5.1,28.3,0.0,8.2,15.3,21.7,26.3,31.3,0.0,9.6,17.5,24.2,29.7,34.6,0.0,8.8,18.8
60.1,1.9,20.0,26.7,32.3,38.0,0.0,14.0,22.5,30.0,35.8,41.0,0.0,17.5,28.8,36.0
75.5,32.5,39.7,44.5,0.0,21.0,30.0,37.4,42.0,47.0,0.0,24.6,33.7,41.0,48.8,38.0
8,45.0,48.7,0.0,29.4,38.5,45.0,48.7,48.7,0.0,33.0,45.0,48.7,48.7,48.7,48.8,38.0

```

AER 0260
AER 0270
AER 0280
AER 0290
AER 0300
AER 0310
AER 0320
AER 0330

BWSL0010
BWSL0020
BWSL0030
BWSL0040
BWSL0050
BWSL0060
BWSL0070
BWSL0080
BWSL0090
BWSL0100
BWSL0110
BWSL0120
BWSL0130
BWSL0140
BWSL0150
BWSL0160
BWSL0170
BWSL0180
BWSL0190
BWSL0200
BWSL0210
BWSL0220
BWSL0230
BWSL0240
BWSL0250
BWSL0260
BWSL0270
BWSL0280
BWSL0290
BWSL0300
BWSL0310
BWSL0320
BWSL0330


```

GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K) + (HNGHT-ELMAXB)
IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
IF (ELSKID(K).GE.0.0) GO TO 2
WETLEN(K) = ELSKI(K)
CC TO 3 ELSKID(K)
2 MM3 = MM3+1
MM4 = MM4+1
ELSKID(K) = MM3
CLINC = BWSL(MM1,MM4)
BWSL1 = BWSL(MM1,MM5)
BWSL2 = BWSL(MM2,MM4)
BWSL3 = BWSL(MM2,MM5)
BWSL4 = BWSL(MM2,MM5)
BWSLA1 = (BWSL2-BWSL1)*DLINC+BWSL1
BWSLA2 = (BWSL4-BWSL3)*DLINC+BWSL3
WETLEN(K) = ((BWSLA2-BWSLA1)*DINC+BWSLA1)/12.0
3 CONTINUE
A = NSTA(3)-1
CC TO J=1
WETLAV = WETLEN(J+1)+WETLEN(J))/2.0
IF (WETLAV.LE.0.001) GO TO 8
DPFTAV = (DPFT(J+1)+DPFT(J))/2.0
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
ELSKCA = (ELSKID(J+1)+ELSKID(J))/24.0
SEALHT = HNGHT-ELSKDA
DIFF = 2.0*CENCAB-(SEALHT+0.5)
IF (DIFF.GT.0.5) DIFF=0.5
ARM18(J) = XI+WETLAV/2.0
ARM28(J) = ZS-ELSKIA+DPFTAV/2.0
IF (DIFF.GE.0.25) GO TO 4
CFBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV
CC TO 7
FCRLEN = XBF-WETLAV
IF (FORLEN.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
ARGW = (HNGHT-ELSKIA)/FORLEN
IF (ARGW.GT.1.0) ARGW=1.0
ANGW = ARSIN(ARGW)
FCRCOS = COS(ANGW)
CC TO 6
FCRCOS = 0.0
6 CFBS(J) = -DELP*DELYBS*WETLAV-DELP*FORLEN*DELYBS*FORCOS*((FORLEN*0.25)*4.0)
7 ARG = 0.5*RHOU*U*WETLAV*DELYBS
RESKI = U*WETLAV/ENU
CCTSKI = 0.427/(ALOG10(RESKI)-0.407)**2.64
TCSIB(J) = -ARG*CDTISKI
CC TO 9
8 CFES(J) = 0.0

```

BWSL0880
BWSL0890
BWSL0900
BWSL0910
BWSL0920
BWSL0930
BWSL0940
BWSL0950
BWSL0960
BWSL0970
BWSL0980
BWSL0990
BWSL1000
BWSL1010
BWSL1020
BWSL1030
BWSL1040
BWSL1050
BWSL1060
BWSL1070
BWSL1080
BWSL1090
BWSL1100
BWSL1110
BWSL1120
BWSL1130
BWSL1140
BWSL1150
BWSL1160
BWSL1170
BWSL1180
BWSL1190
BWSL1200
BWSL1210
BWSL1220
BWSL1230
BWSL1240
BWSL1250
BWSL1260
BWSL1270
BWSL1280
BWSL1290
BWSL1300
BWSL1310
BWSL1320
BWSL1330
BWSL1340
BWSL1350


```

REAL*8 NAMEX(2), NAMEY(2), INAME(16)
EQUIVALENCE (TITLE(1), TICRD(1)), (TITLE(2), TICRD(2)), (TITLE(3), TI
1CRC(3)), (TITLE(4), TICRD(4)), (TITLE(5), TICRD(5)), (TITLE(6), TICRD(
26))
DIMENSION PVQQ(26), XOUT(900), YOUT(900), AFIL(8)
DIMENSION THSTS(1), THSTP(1)
EQUIVALENCE (PVQQ(1), TIME), (PVQQ(2), BMASS), (PVQQ(3), Z), (PVQQ(4), THC
1ETA), (PVQQ(5), PBAR), (PVQQ(6), BOWACC), (PVQQ(7), ACC), (PVQQ(8), FANPWR
2), (PVQQ(9), PBARB), (PVQQ(10), PBAR), (PVQQ(11), ETA), (PVQQ(12), U), (PV
3QC(13), PDEG), (PVQQ(14), VOLP), (PVQQ(15), X), (PVQQ(16), Y), (PVQQ(17), QC
4IN), (PVQQ(18), QOUT), (PVQQ(19), GFXXX), (PVQQ(20), FXPWAV), (PVQQ(21), F
5HSTS(1)), (PVQQ(22), THSTP(1)), (PVQQ(23), QDEG), (PVQQ(24), FZSS), (PVQQ
6(25), FXSS), (PVQQ(26), PHI)
C
IF (JQQ.NE.2) GO TO 1
WRITE(6,777) STEP2
777 FORMAT('0',4X,'THIS RUN USED VARIABLE STEP SIZE',/, 'C',4X,'THE MIN
11PLM STEPSIZE RECORDED DURING THE RUN WAS',2X,E30.5)
1 ENCFIL 1
REWIND 1
TITLE(7)=LINE2(1)
TITLE(10)=LINE2(2)
IF (NGRAF.EQ.0) GO TO 11
J=1
ACF=NGRAF
INDEX=NGRAF*2
CC 19 I=1, INDEX, 2
IACX=NXYS(I)
INDY=NXYS(I+1)
IC=0
7 REAC(1, END=8) TIME, BMASS, Z, THETA, PBAR, BOWACC, ACC, FANFWR, PBARB, PBAR,
1, ETA, U, PDEG, VOLP, X, Y, CIN, QOUT, GFXXX, FXPWAV, THSTS(1), THSTP(1), CDEG,
2 FZSS, FXSS, PHI
IF (IQ.GE.900) GO TO 8
IC=IQ+1
XCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDX)
YCUT(IQ)=PVQQ(INDY)
GC TO 7
8 REWIND 1
INX=INDX*2
INX=INDY*2
NAMEX(1)=NAMEX(INX-1)
NAMEX(2)=NAMEX(INX)
NAMEY(1)=NAMEX(INY-1)
NAMEY(2)=NAMEX(INY)
IF (NDRW.EQ.1) GO TO 20
C
CALL FLCTP(XOUT, YOUT, -IQ, 0)

```


CFL 1710
DMV 0010
DMV 0020
DMV 0030
DMV 0040
DMV 0050
DMV 0060
DMV 0070
DMV 0080
DMV 0090
DMV 0100
DMV 0110
DMV 0120
DMV 0130
DMV 0140
DMV 0150
DMV 0160
DMV 0170
DMV 0180
DMV 0190
DMV 0200
DMV 0210
DMV 0220
DMV 0230
DMV 0240
DMV 0250
DMV 0260
DMV 0270
DMV 0280
DMV 0290
DMV 0300
DMV 0310
DMV 0320
DMV 0330
DMV 0340
DMV 0350
DMV 0360
DMV 0370
DMV 0380
DMV 0390
DMV 0400
DMV 0410
DMV 0420
DMV 0430
DMV 0440
DMV 0450
DMV 0460

```

END
      SLROUTINE DMINV (A,N,D)
      DIMENSION A(6,6), PIVOT(6)
      DIMENSION IPVOT(6), INDEX(6,2)
      EQUIVALENCE (IROW,JRCW), (ICOL,JCOL)
      C=1.0
      CC 17 J=1,N
      IFVCT(J)=0
      CCNTINUE
      DC 135 I=1,N
      T=0.0
      CC 9 J=1,N
      IF(IPVOT(J)-1) 13,9,13
      DC 23 K=1,N
      IF(IPVOT(K)-1) 43,23,81
      43 IF (ABS(T)-ABS(A(J,K))) 83,23,23
      83 IRCW=J
      ICCL=K
      T=A(J,K)
      CCNTINUE
      23 IFVCT(ICOL)=IPVOT(ICOL)+1
      IF(IROW-ICOL) 73,109,73
      73 C=-0
      CC 12 L=1,N
      T=A(IROW,L)
      A(IROW,L)=A(ICOL,L)
      A(ICOL,L)=T
      CCNTINUE
      12 INDEX(I,1)=IROW
      105 INDEX(I,2)=ICOL
      PIVOT(I)=A(ICOL,ICOL)
      C=C*PIVCT(I)
      A(ICCL,ICOL)=1.0
      CC 205 L=1,N
      A(ICCL,L)=A(ICOL,L)/PIVOT(I)
      CCNTINUE
      205 DC 134 I=1,N
      IF(LI-ICOL) 21,134,21
      21 T=A(LI,ICOL)
      A(LI,ICOL)=0.0
      DC 89 L=1,N
      A(LI,L)=A(LI,L)-A(ICOL,L)*T
      85 CCNTINUE

```

```

134 CCNTINUE
135 CCNTINUE
136 CC 3 I=1,N
137 L=N-I+1
138 IF(INDEX(L,1)-INDEX(L,2)) 19,3,19
139 JRCW=INDEX(L,1)
140 JCCL=INDEX(L,2)
141 CC 549 K=1,N
142 T=A(K,JRCW)
143 A(K,JROW)=A(K,JCOL)
144 CCNTINUE
145 CCNTINUE
146 RETURN
147 81 ENC
148 C
149 C
150 SUBROUTINE FAN
151 INTEGER ON
152 COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
153 COMMON /FANMAP/ CIN,QEFAN(25),QMFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,ENFAN
154 1SFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSM,NPTSS,PBFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25)
155 25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),CELS(25),NS
156 CCMCN /PROMOD/ PROMOD1,PROMOD2,PROMOD3,PROMOD4,PROMOD5,PRCMO7
157 CCMCN /PRINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IFAN
158 1RUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
159 CCMCN /SOFTBS/ XBF,PBS,SINBS,COSBS,XBS,ZBS,DELYBS,DPBS,ELMAXB,YAVFAN
160 1GE(10)
161 CCMCN /SOFTSS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,CCSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS,ELMAXS,YAVFAN
162 1GS(10)
163 COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
164 DIMENSION QB(1),QM(1),QS(1),PBCW(1),PM(1),PS(1),HP(8)
165 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME),(VAL(2),U),(VAL(3),V),(VAL(4),W),(VAFAN
166 1L(5),P),(VAL(6),C),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PH),(VAL(9),THETA),(VAFAN
167 2L(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI)FAN
168 3,(VAL(24),PB)
169 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18),FANPWR)
170 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(35),PBARB),(VAL(36),PBARS)
171 EQUIVALENCE (QB(1),QB(1)),(QM(1),QM(1)),(QMFAN(1),QMFAN(1)),(QSFAN(1),QSFAN(1)),
172 1(PBFAN(1),PBFAN(1)),(PMFAN(1),PMFAN(1)),(PSFAN(1),PSFAN(1))
173 DATA HP/2.9,2.3,1.95,1.77,1.85,2.05,1.93,1.62/
174 ERAT = 8000/BRPM
175 EMRAT = 8000/EMRPM
176 SRAT = 8000/SRPM
177 TL = VAL(1)
178 C
179 DMV 0470
180 DMV 0480
181 DMV 0490
182 DMV 0500
183 DMV 0510
184 DMV 0520
185 DMV 0530
186 DMV 0540
187 DMV 0550
188 DMV 0560
189 DMV 0570
190 DMV 0580
191 DMV 0590
192 DMV 0600
193 DMV 0610
194 DMV 0620
195 FAN 0010
196 FAN 0020
197 FAN 0030
198 FAN 0040
199 FAN 0050
200 ENFAN 0060
201 PSFAN 0070
202 FAN 0080
203 FAN 0090
204 IFAN 0100
205 FAN 0110
206 YAVFAN 0120
207 FAN 0130
208 FAN 0140
209 FAN 0150
210 FAN 0160
211 FAN 0170
212 FAN 0180
213 FAN 0190
214 FAN 0200
215 FAN 0210
216 FAN 0220
217 *****
218 FAN 0230
219 FAN 0240
220 FAN 0250
221 FAN 0260
222 FAN 0270
223 FAN 0280
224 FAN 0290
225 FAN 0300

```

```

IF (NB.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
CFBS = FGI(TL,NB,TMEB,DELB,ILB)
PES = PE+DPBS
1 IF (NS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
CPSS = FGI(TL,NS,TMES,DELS,ILS)
2 CCNTINUE
PBI = PBS-PINF
PE2 = PS-PINF
PEARB = PBI*BRAT**2
PEARM = PB2*EMRAT**2
PEAR3 = PB3*SRAT**2
CECM = ENBFAN*FGI(PBARB,NPTSB,PBOW,QB,IB)/BRAT
CMAIN = ENMFAN*FGI(PBARM,NPTSM,PM,QM,IM)/EMPAT
CSTN = ENSFAN*FGI(PBARS,NPTSS,PS,CS,ISI/SRAT
CIN = QBOW+CMAIN+CSTN
MB1 = (QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)/5.0
MB2 = MB1+1
MB3 = ((QBOW/ENBFAN+5.0)-MB1*5.0)/5.0
BINC = ((HP(MB3)-HP(MB2))*BINC+HP(MB2))*ENBFAN*(1./BRAT)**3.0
BEANHP = (QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)/5.0
MS1 = (MS1+1
MS2 = MS2+1
STINC = ((QSTN/ENSFAN+5.0)-MS1*5.0)/5.0
SFANHP = ((HP(MS3)-HP(MS2))*STINC+HP(MS2))*ENSFAN*(1./SRAT)**3.0
MM1 = (QMAIN/ENMFAN+5.0)/5.0
MM2 = MM1+1
MM3 = ((QMAIN/ENMFAN+5.0)-MM1*5.0)/5.0
PLINC = ((HP(MM3)-HP(MM2))*PLINC+HP(MM2))*ENMFAN*(1./EMRAT)**3.0
PEANHP = (PFANHP+BFANHP+SFANHP
RELPPWR = (QBOW*PB1+QMAIN*PB2+QSTN*PB3)/550.
FANEFF = FANPWR/RELPPWR
IF (IRHS.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE (6,3) QBOW,QMAIN,QSTN,PBARB,PBARM,PEARS,RELPPWR,FANPWR,FANEFF
3 FCFMAT (//4H FAN/32H Q - BOW,MAIN,STERN (CU FT /SEC)3F12.1/28F DEL
1P - BOW,MAIN,STERN (PSF)3F11.2/60H ACTUAL FAN POWER REQUIRED(1P),
2ICEAL FAN PCWER, EFFICIENCY 3F12.4)
RETURN
END
FUNCTION FGI(X,N,XI,YT,IX)

```



```

C
      DIMENSION XT(1),YT(1)
      IF (IX.LT.1) IX=1
      IF (IX.GT.N-1) IX=N-1
      I=SIGN(1.0,X-XT(IX))
      IF (IX.LT.1 .OR. IX.GE.N) GO TO 30
      IF (XT(IX).GT.X .OR. X-XT(IX+1)) GO TO 20
      C=(X-XT(IX))/(XT(IX+1)-XT(IX))
      GC TO 100
      IX=IX+1
      GC TO 10
      C=IX/N
      IX=IX-1
      FG1=YT(IX)+C*(YT(IX+1)-YT(IX))
      RETURN
      END
      10
      20
      30
      100

```

```

FG1 0040
FG1 0050
FG1 0060
FG1 0070
FG1 0080
FG1 0090
FG1 0100
FG1 0110
FG1 0120
FG1 0130
FG1 0140
FG1 0150
FG1 0160
FG1 0170
FG1 0180
FG1 0190

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C
      SUBROUTINE INCON (TIME)
      REAL*8 TICRD
      INTEGER ON
      COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
      COMMON /AXIS/NXYS(26)
      COMMON /BMCG/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,IMT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
      COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
      COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
      COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTH,QMULT,LCOVER,ACONTZ,ACONTW,ZEQUIL
      COMMON /CURVE/NCURV(10)
      COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
      ATIF(25),TIS(25)
      COMMON /EQNCOL/ NEQS,TCL(20),JQQ
      COMMON /FAIR/ RHOA,XLAERO
      COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
      ENSFAN,BRPM,EMRPM,SRPM,NPTSB,NPTSS
      1  ENSFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,IMES(25),
      2  DETS(25),NS
      3  COMMON /FRCUDE/ FN,FNCRIT
      COMMON /GBOW/ XBOW
      COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM
      1  CELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
      COMMON /GEOMSW/ XAVG(10),DS
      COMMON /GRAF/NGRAF,NDRW
      COMMON /HEADG/TICRD(6)
      COMMON /PWAVE/ FNCON,PWVCON
      COMMON /LEAKER/ALEAK,BLEAK,CFSS,CFBS
      COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,

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INCN0010
INCN0020
INCN0030
INCN0040
INCN0050
INCN0060
INCN0070
INCN0080
INCN0090
INCN0100
INCN0110
INCN0120
INCN0130
INCN0140
INCN0150
INCN0160
INCN0170
INCN0180
INCN0190
INCN0200
INCN0210
INCN0220
INCN0230
INCN0240
INCN0250
INCN0260
INCN0270
INCN0280
INCN0290
INCN0300
INCN0310

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- CCMMCN /MATRIX/ A(6,6)
  CCMMCN /CPTICN/ I3DOF, ISRGE, ITRIM, IDIA, IPITCH
  CCMMCN /PLENUM/ XLBW, XBBW, ABW, BUBHGT
  CCMMCN /PLVCCQ/ NVI, NVD, NLI, NLD
  CCMMCN /PRIME/ STIME, FTIME, DELT, DELPNT, TPRINT
  CCMMCN /PRTINT/ UN, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDWL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES,
- IRLD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
  CCMMCN /PROMOD/ PROMO1, PROMO2, PROMO3, PROMO4, PROMO5, PROMO6, PROMO7
  CCMMCN /ROLL/ PHIMAX, TROLL
  CCMMCN /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
  ARCLB, RTC, RUCANG, TIR(25)
  CCMMCN /RISER/ AMPTC
  CCMMCN /SOFTBS/ XBF, PBS, SINBS, COSBS, XBS, ZBS, DELYBS, DPBS, ELMAXB, YAVG
  1B(10), CENCAB
  CCMMCN /SOFTSS/ XLF, PSS, SINTH, CCSTH, XSS, ZSS, DELYSS, DPSS
  1, ELMAXS, YAVGS(10)
  CCMMCN /SIDE/FXSW, FYSW, FZSW, FKSW, FMSW, FNSW, ALSW, YSW, XLSW, CFSW, CDSW
  1, VAREA, VCHORD, VSPAN, VANGLE, VCOG, VX, VY, VZ, AVBMSW, DELX, VTC
  CCMMCN /SLOPE/WATSLP, XPMV, XLXPMV, PAVHT, XPMVXS
  CCMMCN /STABLE/ S(4), ISTAB
  CCMMCN /STSLR/ CPHI, CPHID
  CCMMCN /SUM/ ISUM1(8), ISUM2(8)
  CCMMCN /VALOLD/ VAL(20)
  CCMMCN /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
  CCMMCN /WAVE/ ETA(4,11), AW(10), CMGA(10), DVCLW, NWAWE, BETA,
  1, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV, FZWAV,
  2, ZBAR, PHIBAR, THEBAR, TC, COSBET, SINBET, FBBAR
  CCMMCN /WAVEF/WAVTAB, NAL, DAL, SAL, GAE(10), WVSLEP(10), ENCPER(10)
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  156, AS605(20,5,7), AS606(20,5,7), AS607(20,5,7), AS608(20,5,7),
  157, AS609(20,5,7), AS610(20,5,7), AS611(20,5,7), AS612(20,5,7),
  158, AS613(20,5,7), AS614(20,5,7), AS615(20,5,7), AS616(20,5,7),
  159, AS617(20,5,7), AS618(20,5,7), AS619(20,5,7), AS620(20,5,7),
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  161, AS625(20,5,7), AS626(20,5,7), AS627(20,5,7), AS628(20,5,7),
  162, AS629(20,5,7), AS630(20,5,7), AS631(20,5,7), AS632(20,5,7),
  163, AS633(20,5,7), AS634(20,5,7), AS635(20,5,7), AS636(20,5,7),
  164, AS637(20,5,7), AS638(20,5,7), AS639(20,5,7), AS640(20,5,7),
  165, AS641(20,5,7), AS642(20,5,7), AS643(20,5,7), AS644(20,5,7),
  166, AS645(20,5,7), AS646(20,5,7), AS647(20,5,7), AS648(20,5,7),
  167, AS649(20,5,7), AS650(20,5,7), AS651(20,5,7), AS652(20,5,7),
  168, AS653(20,5,7), AS654(20,5,7), AS655(20,5,7), AS656(20,5,7),
  169, AS657(20,5,7), AS658(20,5,7), AS659(20,5,7), AS660(20,5,7),
  170, AS661(20,5,7), AS662(20,5,7), AS663(20,5,7), AS664(20,5,7),
  171, AS665(20,5,7), AS666(20,5,7), AS667(20,5,7), AS668(20,5,7),
  172, AS669(20,5,7), AS670(20,5,7), AS671(20,5,7), AS672(20,5,7),
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  174, AS677(20,5,7), AS678(20,5,7), AS679(20,5,7), AS680(20,5,7),
  175, AS681(20,5,7), AS682(20,5,7), AS683(20,5,7), AS684(20,5,7),
  176, AS685(20,5,7), AS686(20,5,7), AS687(20,5,7), AS688(20,5,7),
  177, AS689(20,5,7), AS690(20,5,7), AS691(20,5,7), AS692(20,5,7),
  178, AS693(20,5,7), AS694(20,5,7), AS695(20,5,7), AS696(20,5,7),
  179, AS697(20,5,7), AS698(20,5,7), AS699(20,5,7), AS700(20,5,7),
  180, AS701(20,5,7), AS702(20,5,7), AS703(20,5,7), AS704(20,5,7),
  181, AS705(20,5,7), AS706(20,5,7), AS707(20,5,7), AS708(20,5,7),
  182, AS709(20,5,7), AS710(20,5,7), AS711(20,5,7), AS712(20,5,7),
  183, AS713(20,5,7), AS714(20,5,7), AS715(20,5,7), AS716(20,5,7),
  184, AS717(20,5,7), AS718(20,5,7), AS719(20,5,7), AS720(20,5,7),
  185, AS721(20,5,7), AS722(20,5,7), AS723(20,5,7), AS724(20,5,7),
  186, AS725(20,5,7), AS726(20,5,7), AS727(20,5,7), AS728(20,5,7),
  187, AS729(20,5,7), AS730(20,5,7), AS731(20,5,7), AS732(20,5,7),
  188, AS733(20,5,7), AS734(20,5,7), AS735(20,5,7), AS736(20,5,7),
  189, AS737(20,5,7), AS738(20,5,7), AS739(20,5,7), AS740(20,5,7),
  190, AS741(20,5,7), AS742(20,5,7), AS743(20,5,7), AS744(20,5,7),
  191, AS745(20,5,7), AS746(20,5,7), AS747(20,5,7), AS748(20,5,7),
  192, AS749(20,5,7), AS750(20,5,7), AS751(20,5,7), AS752(20,5,7),
  193, AS753(20,5,7), AS754(20,5,7), AS755(20,5,7), AS756(20,5,7),
  194, AS757(20,5,7), AS758(20,5,7), AS759(20,5,7), AS760(20,5,7),
  195, AS761(20,5,7), AS762(20,5,7), AS763(20,5,7), AS764(20,5,7),
  196, AS765(20,5,7), AS766(20,5,7), AS767(20,5,7), AS768(20,5,7),
  197, AS769(20,5,7), AS770(20,5,7), AS771(20,5,7), AS772(20,5,7),
  198, AS773(20,5,7), AS774(20,5,7), AS775(20,5,7), AS776(20,5,7),
  199, AS777(20,5,7), AS778(20,5,7), AS779(20,5,7), AS780(20,5,7),
  200, AS781(20,5,7), AS782(20,5,7), AS783(20,5,7), AS784(20,5,7),
  201, AS785(20,5,7), AS786(20,5,7), AS787(20,5,7), AS788(20,5,7),
  202, AS789(20,5,7), AS790(20,5,7), AS791(20,5,7), AS792(20,5,7),
  203, AS793(20,5,7), AS794(20,5,7), AS795(20,5,7), AS796(20,5,7),
  204, AS797(20,5,7), AS798(20,5,7), AS799(20,5,7), AS800(20,5,7),
  205, AS801(20,5,7), AS802(20,5,7), AS803(20,5,7), AS804(20,5,7),
  206, AS805(20,5,7), AS806(20,5,7), AS807(20,5,7), AS808(20,5,7),
  207, AS809(20,5,7), AS810(20,5,7), AS811(20,5,7), AS812(20,5,7),
  208, AS813(20,5,7), AS814(20,5,7), AS815(20,5,7), AS816(20,5,7),
  209, AS817(20,5,7), AS818(20,5,7), AS819(20,5,7), AS820(20,5,7),
  210, AS821(20,5,7), AS822(20,5,7), AS823(20,5,7), AS824(20,5,7),
  211, AS825(20,5,7), AS826(20,5,7), AS827(20,5,7), AS828(20,5,7),
  212, AS829(20,5,7), AS830(20,5,7), AS831(20,5,7), AS832(20,5,7),
  213, AS833(20,5,7), AS834(20,5,7), AS835(20,5,7), AS836(20,5,7),
  214, AS837(20,5,7), AS838(20,5,7), AS839(20,5,7), AS840(20,5,7),
  215, AS841(20,5,7), AS842(20,5,7), AS843(20,5,7), AS844(20,5,7),
  216, AS845(20,5,7), AS846(20,5,7), AS847(20,5,7), AS848(20,5,7),

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C C INITIAL CONDITIONS WITH WATSLP
C 9 I=1,8
C ISUM1(I)=0
C ISUM2(I)=0
C PINF=2116.
C RFCINF=.002378
C GAM=1.4
C ICLIT=600000
C GC TO 10
220C REAL(5,3000) NGRAF,NDRW
3000 FCRMAT(212)
3001 REAL(5,3001) NXYS
3002 FCRMAT(2612)
10 FCRMAT(5,3002) TICRD
FCRMAT(6A8)
READ(5,99) ISYSL,IGPT,(TEMP(I),I=1,7)
IF( ISYSL.EQ. ISYS.AND. ISYSL.EQ. 13) GOTC 70
ISYS=ISYSL
IF((ISYS.LE.0).OR.(ISYS.GT.22)) GO TO 70
GCTO(100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,900,1000,1100,1200,1300,
1140C,1500,1600,1700,1800,1900,2000,2100,2200),ISYS

C PRCGRAM CONTROL PARAMETERS
C 100 CCATINUE
C 101 GCTO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107),IOPT
CCATINUE
GCTO(101,102,103,104,105,106,107),IOPT
CCATINUE
STIME=TEMP(1)
FTIME=TEMP(2)
DELC=TEMP(3)
DELPNT=TEMP(4)
TPRINO=TEMP(5)
IF (TPRINO.LT. STIME+DELPNT) TPRINO = STIME+DELPNT
IF (DELO.GT. DELPNT) DELO=DELPNT
IF (DELC.EQ.0) GO TO 140
GCTO 10
2000 REAL(5,3003) NCURV
3003 FCRMAT(1011)
GCTO 10
210C READ(5,2210) ISUM1
2210 READ(5,2210) ISUM2
FCRMAT(812)
GCTO 10
102 READ (5,191) IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
1 IFROP,IAERCO,IRHS
GCTO 10
INCN0800
INCN0810
INCN0820
INCN0830
INCN0840
INCN0850
INCN0860
INCN0870
INCN0880
INCN0890
INCN0900
INCN0910
INCN0920
INCN0930
INCN0940
INCN0950
INCN0960
INCN0970
INCN0980
INCN0990
INCN1000
INCN1010
INCN1020
INCN1030
INCN1040
INCN1050
INCN1070
INCN1080
INCN1090
INCN1100
INCN1110
INCN1120
INCN1130
INCN1140
INCN1150
INCN1160
INCN1170
INCN1180
INCN1190
INCN1200
INCN1210
INCN1220
INCN1230
INCN1240
INCN1250
INCN1260

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103 READ (5,175) NEQS,JQQ,(TOL(J),J=1,NEQS)
    GC TO 10
104 READ(5,191) IVERT,ILATRL,NVD,NVI,NLD,NLI
105 GC TO 10
    CC CONTINUE
    I3LQF=TEMP(1)
    I3SRGE=TEMP(2)
    I3TRIP=TEMP(3)
    I3CIA=TEMP(4)
    IF I3TCH=TEMP(5)
    GC TO 10
106 CC CONTINUE
    PRCM01=TEMP(1)
    PRCM02=TEMP(2)
    PRCM03=TEMP(3)
    PRCM04=TEMP(4)
    PRCM05=TEMP(5)
    PRCM06=TEMP(6)
    PRCM07=TEMP(7)
    GC TO 10
107 CC CONTINUE
    IF (TEMP(1)-NE.0.) P INF=TEMP(1)
    IF (TEMP(2)-NE.0.) RHO INF=TEMP(2)
    IF (TEMP(3)-NE.0.) GAM=TEMP(3)
    REAC(5,2041) IQUIT
    FCRMAT(110)
    GC TO 10
140 WRITE(6,195)
    STCP
C MASS DISTRIBUTION
C
20C G=32.17
    RHC=1.95
    RHC=RHC/2.
    GC TO (210,220,230), IOPT
210 IPW = 0
    WEIGHT = TEMP(1)
    AW = WEIGHT/G
    XS = TEMP(2)
    ZS = TEMP(3)
    A1XX = TEMP(4)
    A1YY = TEMP(5)
    A1ZZ = TEMP(6)
    A1XZ = TEMP(7)
C INERTIA MATRIX OPERATIONS
C

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INCNI270
INCNI280
INCNI290
INCNI300
INCNI310
INCNI320
INCNI330
INCNI340
INCNI350
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INCNI360
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INCNI390
INCNI400
INCNI410
INCNI420
INCNI430
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INCNI570
INCNI580
INCNI590
INCNI600
INCNI610
INCNI620
INCNI630
INCNI640
INCNI650
INCNI660

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212 DC 211 I=1,6
    CC 211 N=1,6
211 A(I,N) = 0.0
213 CC 213 A=1,3
    A(N,N)=AMXX
    A(4,4)=AIYY
    A(5,5)=AIYY
    A(6,6)=AIZZ
    A(4,6)=-AIXZ
    A(6,4)=-AIXZ
    AIMAX=AMAX1(AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,ABS(AIXZ))
    CC 214 I=1,6
    CC 214 J=1,6
    A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
214 A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
    C
    CALL DMINV (A,6,D)
    C
215 DC 215 I=1,6
    CC 215 J=1,6
    A(I,J)=A(I,J)/AIMAX
    IF (D.NE.0.C) GO TO 10
    WRITE (6,216)
    STCP
    C
    READ WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION - ASSUME TRANSVERSE (PORT/STBD) SYMMETRY
    X INPUT DIST: FWD. OF (SIDEWALL) TRANSOM
    Y INPUT DIST: TO STARBOARD
    Z INPUT DIST: UP FROM KEEL-LINE
    C
22C I=1
222 READ (5,192) AMI(I),XI(I),YI(I),ZI(I)
    IF (AMI(I).LT.0.0) GO TO 224
    I = I+1
    IF (I.GT.201) GO TO 70
    GO TO 222
224 NMASS = I-1
    SUM = 0.0
    SUZ = 0.0
    CC 225 I=1,NMASS
    AMI(I) = AMI(I)/G
    SUM = SUM+AMI(I)
    SUZ = SUZ+AMI(I)*XI(I)
    SUZ = SUZ+AMI(I)*ZI(I)
225 AM = SUM*2.0
    WEIGHT = AM*G
    ZS = SUZ/SUM
    XS = SUZ/SUM

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```

SUM = 0.0
SLX = 0.0
SLY = 0.0
SLZ = 0.0
CC 226 I=1, NMASS
XI(I) = XI(I)-XS
ZI(I) = -ZI(I)+ZS
AMK = AMI(I)*2.0
SLX = SUX+AMK*XI(I)*XI(I)
SLY = SUY+AMK*YI(I)*YI(I)
SLZ = SUZ+AMK*ZI(I)*ZI(I)
SUM = SUM+AMK*XI(I)*XI(I)
      226 AIXX = SUX+SUZ
      AIYY = SUX+SUZ
      AIZZ = SUX+SUZ
      AIXZ = SUM
      GC TO 212
      GC TO 10
      230 GC TO 10
      XX AND YY TABLES
      CC 300
      CC CONTINUE
      NSTA(1) = TEMP(1)
      NSTA(2) = TEMP(2)
      NSTA(3) = TEMP(3)
      NSTA(4) = TEMP(4)
      XLICT=TEMP(5)
      GC TO 10
      C SIDEWALL (INCLUDING APPENDAGES)
      C
      C 400
      CC CONTINUE
      CCTC (401,402), IOPT
      YSW=TEMP(1)
      XLSW=TEMP(2)
      CFSW=TEMP(3)
      CCSW=TEMP(4)
      AVBMSW=TEMP(5)
      REAC (10) ZZZ
      REWIND 10
      GC TO 10
      C
      C
      C BLOCK 4 CPTCN 2 REMOVED.
      C
      C 402 CC CONTINUE
      GC TO 10
      C
      C STERNSEAL
  
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INCN2630
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 INCN3080
 INCN3090
 INCN3100

500
 CCNTINUE
 XSSI=TEMP(1)
 ZSSI=TEMP(2)
 ALEAK=TEMP(3)
 CFSS=TEMP(4)
 ELMAXS=TEMP(5)
 DFSS=TEMP(6)
 XLF=TEMP(7)
 ARGAL=ELMAXS/XLF
 CCSIH=ARGA
 THSSI=ARCCS(ARGA)
 SINTH=SIN(THSSI)
 GC TO 10
 BCWSEAL
 600
 GC TO (610,620),IOPT
 61C
 CCNTINUE
 XPSI=TEMP(1)
 CPES=TEMP(2)
 CPBS=TEMP(3)
 ZPSI=TEMP(4)
 ELMAXB=TEMP(5)
 XEF=TEMP(6)
 BLEAK=TEMP(7)
 GC TO 10
 CENCAB=TEMP(1)
 GC TO 10
 620
 CCNTINUE
 FLENUM
 700
 CCNTINUE
 GC TO (705,710),IOPT
 705
 CCNTINUE
 XLBW=TEMP(1)
 XEBW=TEMP(2)
 XPAV=TEMP(3)
 WIDTH=TEMP(4)
 XL=TEMP(5)
 XCFC=TEMP(6)
 RUBFGT=TEMP(7)
 XLXPWV=XLBW-XPWV
 PAVHT=(XPWV*XPWV-XLXPWV*XLXPWV)*.5/XL
 XPAVXS=XPWV-XS
 ABW=XBBW*XLBW
 AB=WIDTH*XL
 VCLNOM=(ABW+AB)*BUBHGT/2.

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C
C
C 1100
      WAVES
      CCNTINUE
      IMAVSW=IOPT
      IF(IWAVSW.GT.4) GO TO 70
      NWAVE=TEMP(1)
      IF(NWAVE.EQ.0) GOTO 10
      IF(NWAVE.GT.10) GOTO 70
      BETAD=TEMP(2)
      BETA=BETAC/RAD
      CCSBET=COS(BETA)
      SINBET=SIN(BETA)
      TC=1.0
      GC TO (1104,1106,1108,1108), IMAVSW
      CC 1105 I=1, NWAVE
      REAC(5,1190) OMEGA(I), AW(I)
      GOTO 10
      CC 1107 I=1, NWAVE
      READ (5,1190) WAVLEN(I), AW(I)
      GCTC 10
      SFTWV=TEMP(3)
      GIG=32.17
      G2=GIG*GIG
      G4=G2*G2
      GCTO(10,10,1110,1111), IMAVSW
      CCNTINUE
      PERL=TEMP(4)
      PERH=TEMP(5)
      WVN=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERH)
      WXX=(2.0*3.141592)*(1.0/PERL)
      GC TO 1112
      CCNTINUE
      WXX=TEMP(4)
      WXX=TEMP(5)
      CCNTINUE
      ULC=SQRT(SHTWV/0.0185)*1.6878
      UL4=UUU**4.
      CCC=(WXX/WVN)**(1./NWAVE)
      WWPQ=WWN
      CC 1113 I=1, NWAVE
      WWPQ=WWPQ*CCC
      WWPQ=(WWPN+WWPQ)/2
      WWPQ=WWPN-WWPQ
      WWPQ=WWPN
      WWPQ=WWPN**4.0
      WWPQ=WWPN**5.0
      SS=0.0081*G2/(EXP(0.74*G4/(WW4*UU4)))*WW5)
  
```



```

CMEGA(1) =WH
A#(1) = SQRT(2.*SS*DDW)
CCCONTINUE
GC TO 10
1113
C
C
C
INITIAL CONCTIONS
CCCONTINUE
UC = TEMP(1)
THETO = TEMP(2)
CSC = TEMP(3)
DELPI=TEMP(4)
LPLI = TEMP(5)
GC TO 10
CCCONTINUE
120C
C
C
C
INFUT CC COMPLETED. 1) PRINT ALL INPUT
WRITE(6,2004) TITLC,PINF,RHOINF,GAM
WRITE(6,2030) PINF,RHOINF,GAM
WRITE(6,2001) STIME,FTIME,DELO,TPRINO,DELPAT
WRITE(6,2002) IACCEL,IIVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IRUD,
1 IFROP,IAERCD,IRHDS
WRITE(6,2021) ISDOF,ISRGE,ITRIM,ICIA
WRITE(6,2029) PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMC3,PROMC4,PROMO5,PROMO6,PROMC7
WRITE(6,2003) NEQS,(TOL(J),J=1,NEQS)
WRITE(6,219) WEIGHT,XS,ZS,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ
WRITE(6,217) A,AIMAX
WRITE(6,2018) ANSTA
WRITE(6,490) YSW,XLSW,CFSW,CDSW,VANGLE,VSPAN,VCHCRD,VX0,VY,VZO,
1 AVBMSW,VTC
WRITE(6,491) NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,DDS,SDS,NTH,DTH,STH,NEE,DBB,SBB
IF(I MM.GT.O) WRITE(6,1549) (XPO(J),J=1,IMNX)
WRITE(6,1519) IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,INT
IF(I MM.GT.O) WRITE(6,1559) (YMI(J),J=1,IMAY)
WRITE(6,2011) XLBW,XBBW
WRITE(6,2011) XL,WIDTH,XCPO,VOLNCM,BUBHGT
WRITE(6,2020) DELPI
WRITE(6,2009) FNCRRIT,XLTOT
WRITE(6,2028) ENBFAN,BRPM,ENMFAN,EMRPM,ENSFAN,SRPM
WRITE(6,2013) XRO,YR,ZRO,RONO,RMAXO,RRATO,RREVJ,DLRDO
1 RSPAN,RASPR,RAREA,RCLB,RTC
WRITE(6,2012) XLAERO,BEAM
WRITE(6,2027) XBSI,CBS,DPBS,ELMAXB
WRITE(6,2026) XSSSI,ZSSI,ALEAK,CFSS,ELMAXS,CPSS,XLF
WRITE(6,2025) UO,THETO,DSO

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FPAV = 0.0
 FPAV = 0.0
 FPAV = 0.0
 FPAV = 0.0
 ZEAR = Z
 PFI BAR = PHI
 TFE BAR = THETA
 TIME = STIME
 CELT = DELC
 TPRINT = TPRINO-DELPNT
 PAVCCN = 4.*WEIGHT/(RHO*G*XLBW)
 PAVCCN = SCRT(XLBW*G)
 VX = VXO-XS
 VZ = ZS-VZO
 XP = XPD-XS
 XR = XRC-XS
 YP = YPD
 ZF = ZS-ZFO
 ZR = ZS-ZRO
 IF (IMM.EQ. 0) GO TO 1305
 CC 1304 J=1,IMNX
 XM I(J) = XMC(J) - XS
 CCNT INUE
 XCP = XCPD-XS
 ZCP = ZS-BUBHGT
 XES = XBSI-XS
 N = NASTA(3)
 ZBS = ZS-ZBSI
 CC 1364 J=1,N
 DELYBS = XBBW/(N-1)
 XX(3,J) = XBS-XSSI
 YY(3,J) = -0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYBS
 CCNT INUE
 N = N-1
 CC 1367 J=1,N
 YAVGB(J) = (YY(3,J+1)+YY(3,J))/2.
 CCNT INUE
 N = NASTA(4)
 DELYSS = XBBW/(N-1)
 CC 1365 J=1,N
 XX(4,J) = XS
 YY(4,J) = -0.5*XBBW+(J-1)*DELYSS
 CCNT INUE
 N = N-1
 CC 1368 J=1,N
 YAVGS(J) = (YY(4,J+1)+YY(4,J))/2.
 CCNT INUE
 XECW = XLTOT-XS

1304
 1305

1364

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1368


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N=NSTA(1)
DELX=XBSI/(N-1)
CC 1309 J=1,2
CC 1309 I=1,N
XX(J,I)=(I-1)*DELX-XS
YY(J,I)=YSW*(2*J-3)
WRITE(6,1366) ((XX(J,N),N=1,11),(YY(J,N),N=1,11),J=1,4)
1305 FCRMAT STBD. SIDEWALL /2(11F10.2/),
1366 1 15H STERN SEAL /2(11F10.2/),
2 11H STERN SEAL /2(11F10.2/)
N=NSTA(1)-1
CC 1308 I=1,N
XAVG(I)=DELX*(2*I-1)/2.-XS
CALL WAVES(TIME)
INITIALIZE BUBBLE PRESSURE, ABSOLUTE (PSF)
PE=PINF+DELPI
PEBAR=DELPI
PEAR=DELPI
PSS=PB+DPSS
PES=PB+CPBS
AE=ABW-(ABW-AB)*(ZS+Z/8UBHGT)
CF=.37/((U/FNCN)*1.5655981)
WATSLP=PBAR*CF*PWVCON/WEIGHT
IF (IDIA.EQ.1) GO TO 6
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW
1+5*WATSLP*XL*AB
CC TO 7
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW+PBAR*.3175333
CCNTINUE
BMASS=(PB/PINF)**(1./GAM)*VOL*RHCF
WRITE (6,2023)
RETURN
CC RLN TERMINATOR
CC 14CC WRITE(6,98)
CC STCP
CC BENCING MOMENT
CC 1500 GC TO (1510,1520,1530,1540), IOPT
1510 IF (IMM.GT.3) GO TO 70
1510 IF (IMX.GT.10) GO TO 70

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IMNY = TEMP(3)      GO TO 70
IF (IMNY.GT.7)      GO TO 70
IRMFIL = TEMP(4)
RTIME = TEMP(5)     IMT = TEMP(6)
IF (IMM.EQ.3)
  CC TO 1C
  CC 1521 J=1,7
  CC 1521 XMC(J) = TEMP(J)
  CC 1521 IF (IMNX.LE.7) GO TO 10
  REAC 1522, (XMO(J),J=R,IMNX)
  CC TO 10
  CC 1531 J=1,IMNY
  CC 1531 YMI(J) = TEMP(J)
  CC TO 10
  CC 1540 CCNTINUE
  CC 1600 CCNTINUE
  CC 1605 CCNTINUE
  C VALUES INPUT FCR STBD SCREW
  C
  THST1=TEMP(1)
  NPS=TEMP(2)
  STHS=TEMP(3)
  IF (NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1609
  READ(5,1950)(TIS(J),J=1,NPS)
  REAC(5,1950)(THSTS(J),J=1,NPS)
  CC TO 10
  1609 THSTS(1)=THST1
  1610 CCNTINUE
  C VALUES INPUT FOR PORT SCREW
  C
  THST2=TEMP(1)
  NPP=TEMP(2)
  STHP=TEMP(3)
  IF (NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1614
  READ(5,1950)(TIP(J),J=1,NPP)
  REAC(5,1950)(THSTP(J),J=1,NPP)
  CC TO 10
  1614 THSTP(1)=THST2
  1615 CCNTINUE
  C VALUES INPUT FCR RUDDER
  C
  CELR=TEMP(1)
  NPR=TEMP(2)

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INCEN5980
INCEN5990
INCEN6000
INCEN6010
INCEN6020
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1616 IF(NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1616
      READ(5,1950)(TIR(J),J=1,NPR)
      REAC(5,1950)(DELRUD(J),J=1,NPR)
      GC TO 10
      CELRUC(1)=DELR
1700 GC TO 10
1705 GC TO (1705,1710),IOPT
      NE=TEMP(1)
      REAC(5,1950)(TMEB(I),I=1,NB)
      REAC(5,1950)(DELB(I),I=1,NB)
      GC TO 10
1710 NS=TEMP(1)
      REAC(5,1950)(TMES(I),I=1,NS)
      REAC(5,1950)(DETS(I),I=1,NS)
      CLTC 10

C      TITLE CARD (ALL 80 COLUMNS )
C      1800 READ (5,2022) TITLC
C      GC TO 10
C      FAN MAPS
C
1900 CCNTINUE
1905 CC TO (1905,1910,1915),IOPT
      CCNTINUE
      EABFAN=TEMP(1)
      BRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSB=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PBFAN(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      READ (5,1950) (QBFAF(J),J=1,NPTSB)
      GC TO 10
1910 CCNTINUE
      EAMFAN=TEMP(1)
      ERPM=TEMP(2)
      APISM=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
      IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      READ (5,1950) (QMFAN(J),J=1,NPTSM)
      GC TO 10
1915 CCNTINUE
      EASFAN=TEMP(1)
      SRPM=TEMP(2)
      NPTSS=TEMP(3)
      REACIN=TEMP(4)
  
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1950 IF (READIN.EQ. 0.0) GO TO 10
      READ (5,1950) (PSFAN(J),J=1,NPTSS)
      READ (5,1950) (QSFAN(J),J=1,NPTSS)
      GC TO 10
      FCRMAT(8F10.0)
C
C
C      ERROR IN INPUT
C
7C CC CONTINUE
  WRITE (6,79) ISYS
  STCP
C
79 FCRMAT(34H INPUT ERROR - -- STOP - -- ISYS= ,I3)
98 FCRMAT(1H1,20(//),50X,19H COMPLETED ALL RUNS ,I3)
99 FCRMAT(13,12,7F10.0)
191 FCRMAT(16,15)
192 FCRMAT(5F10.0)
195 FCRMAT(//10X,65H ERROR IN INPUT --- DELT AND/OR DELPNT EQUALS ZERO
175 1----JOB ABORTED)
216 FCRMAT(212(//10X,82H ERROR IN INPUT --- INPUT INERTIA ELEMENTS LEAD TO
175 FCRMAT(//10X,82H ERROR IN INPUT --- INPUT INERTIA ELEMENTS LEAD TO
217 ZERO DETERMINANT --- JOB ABORTED )
215 FCRMAT(22H INERTIA MATRIX, AIMAX 6E15.4/(22X,6E15.4))
215 FCRMAT(30H WEIGHT, C.G., INERTIA MOMENTS 7F12.3)
305 FCRMAT(11F7.0)
450 FCRMAT(15H SIDEWALL INPUT 12(F8.3,1X))
1190 FCRMAT(26H SIDEWALL TABLE PARAMETERS 4(I4,F7.3,F7.3))
1191 FCRMAT(2F10.0)
1191 FCRMAT(//12H ONO OF WAVES 12,10H BETA(DEG)F5.0/15H OMEGA(RAD/SEC)
1519 15X,16H CMGAE(SLOPE (DEG)5X,13H PERIOD,E(SEC)/(F8.4,12X,F8.4,4F20.3))
1522 FCRMAT(32H MOMENT CALC. CONTROL PARAMETERS 4I5, F8.3, 15 )
1519 FCRMAT(11H OCALM WATER)
1522 FCRMAT(5X,7F10.0)
1545 FCRMAT(22H MOMENT CALCS. AT X OF 11F10.3)
1545 FCRMAT(22H MOMENT CALCS. AT Y OF 11F10.3)
2004 FCRMAT(33H SES MOTIONS AND LOADS PROGRAM - 20A4,/)
2001 FCRMAT(23H START AND FINISH TIMES 2F10.2/
2001 22F INITIAL TIME INTERVAL F12.4/
2002 18F START PRINTING AT F8.2,17H IN INCREMENTS GF F8.2)
2003 FCRMAT(24H INTERMEDIATE PRINT TAGS 16I5)
2009 FCRMAT(39H NO. OF STATE EQUATIONS, AND TOLERANCES I5/(10X,10E12.2))
2010 FCRMAT(23H CRITICAL FROUDE NUMBER F15.4,5X,19H TOTAL CRAFT LENGTH
2010 F15.4)
2010 FCRMAT(34H PLENUM, LENGTH AND WIDTH AT WATER 2F12.4)
2011 FCRMAT(34H PLENUM, LENGTH AND WIDTH AT HULL 2F12.4/
2011 35H PLENUM, CENTER OF PRESSURE AT FULL F12.4/
2011 23H PLENUM, NOMINAL VOLUME F12.1,10X, 6H HEIGHT F12.4)

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2012 FCFRMT(/33H PROPULSION, X, Y, Z CCOORDINATES 3F12.4/)
2013 FCFRMT(/28HORUDDER, X, Y, Z CCOORDINATES 3F12.4/
- 41H RUDDER, ON, MAX RATE, REVERSE, INITIAL 5F12.4/
33H RUDDER, SPAN, ASPECT, AREA, CLB, T/C 5F12.4)
2017 FCFRMT(/39H INITIAL CONDITIONS, X, Y, Z CCOORDINATES 3F12.4/
13HPITCH (DEG) = F8.3, 5X, 12HDRAFT (IN) = F8.2, 5X,
F7.2, 5X,
F8.2)
2018 FCFRMT(/49H NUMBER OF STATIONS, SIDEWALLS (P+S), SEALS (B+S), 4I5)
2020 FCFRMT(/38H PLENUM, INITIAL PRESSURE, GAGE (PSF) F8.2)
2021 FCFRMT(/79H PROGRAM OPTION SWITCH SETTINGS (LATERAL PLANE, CONSTANT
SPEED, TRIM, MEMBRANE) 7I5)
2022 FCFRMT(/20A4 )
2023 FCFRMT(/1H1 )
2024 FCFRMT(/16H STERNSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2025 FCFRMT(/16H BOWSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2026 FCFRMT(/16H BOWSEAL INPUT 7F12.4 )
2027 FCFRMT(/19H AERODYNAMICS INPUT 7F12.4)
2028 FCFRMT(/33H OFANS, NO. + RPM, BOW, MAIN, STERN 3(F10.C, F10.1))
2029 FCFRMT(/32H PROGRAM MODIFICATION SETTINGS 7(F12.4, 1X))
2030 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2031 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2032 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2033 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2034 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2035 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2036 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2037 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2038 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2039 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2040 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2041 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2042 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2043 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2044 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2045 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2046 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2047 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2048 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2049 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2050 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2051 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2052 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2053 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2054 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2055 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2056 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2057 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2058 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2059 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2060 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2061 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2062 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2063 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2064 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2065 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2066 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2067 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2068 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2069 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2070 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2071 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2072 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2073 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2074 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2075 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2076 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2077 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2078 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2079 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2080 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2081 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2082 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2083 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2084 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2085 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2086 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2087 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2088 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2089 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2090 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2091 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2092 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2093 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2094 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2095 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2096 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2097 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2098 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2099 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2100 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2101 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2102 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2103 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2104 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2105 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2106 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F10.7, 5X, GAM =, F8.2/)
2107 FCFRMT(/PINF =, F8.2, 5X, RHOINF =, F
```



```

12 IPASS=1
   X=TIME
   CC 2 J=1,NECS
   Y(J)=YCLD(J)
2   CC CONTINUE
   ITHRST=1
   C
   CALL RHS(K1)
   C
   ITHRST=2
   INT=0
   IF (IACCEL.NE. ON) GO TO 14
   ACCLAT = (K1(2)+Y(1)*Y(6))/G
   WRITE (6,101) ACCLAT, DELT
14  CN=2
15  F=DELT/3.
   X=TIME+H
   CC 3 J=1,NECS
3   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+H*K1(J)
   C
   CALL RHS(K2)
   C
   CC 4 J=1,NECS
4   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+K2(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K3)
   C
   X=TIME+.5*DELT
   CC 5 J=1,NECS
5   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.375*H*(K1(J)+3.*K3(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K4)
   C
   X=TIME+DELT
   CC 6 J=1,NECS
6   Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(3.*K1(J)-9.*K3(J)+12.*K4(J))
   C
   CALL RHS(K5)
   C
   IF (JCO.EQ. 1) GO TO 7
   CC 7 J=1,NECS
   EFRCR(J)=(K1(J)-4.*K3(J)+4.*K4(J)-5.*K5(J))*H/5.0
7   IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)) GO TO 11
   CC CONTINUE
   CC 105 J=1,NECS
105 Y(J)=YCLD(J)+.5*H*(K1(J)+4.*K4(J)+K5(J))
   YCLC(J)=Y(J)
   TIME=TIME+DELT

```

```

INT 0290
INT 0300
INT 0310
INT 0320
INT 0330
INT 0340
INT 0350
INT 0360
INT 0370
INT 0380
INT 0390
INT 0400
INT 0410
INT 0420
INT 0430
INT 0440
INT 0450
INT 0460
INT 0470
INT 0480
INT 0490
INT 0500
INT 0510
INT 0520
INT 0530
INT 0540
INT 0550
INT 0560
INT 0570
INT 0580
INT 0590
INT 0600
INT 0610
INT 0620
INT 0630
INT 0640
INT 0650
INT 0660
INT 0670
INT 0680
INT 0690
INT 0700
INT 0710
INT 0720
INT 0730
INT 0740
INT 0750
INT 0760

```

```

IF (IPASS.EQ.1) GO TO 8
IF (JQ.EQ.1) GO TO 10
75 J=1,NEQS
IF (ABS(ERROR(J)).GT.TOL(J)/16.) GO TO 9
CCCONTINUE
DELT=2*DELT
IF (DELT.GT.DELPNT) DELT=DELPNT
C 10 RETURN
C
5 STEP2=DELT
GC TO 10
8 CELT=DEL
IPASS=0
GC TO 10
11 CELT=DELT/2.
IF (DELT.LT. 1.E-6 ) GO TO 25
IF (JQ.EQ.2) GO TO 26
WRITE (6,666) TIME,DELT,J,ERROR(J),TOL(J)
27 IPASS=0
GC TO 15
26 STEP1=DELT*2.0
IF (STEP1.LT.STEP2) STEP2=STEP1
GC TO 27
25 WRITE (6,150) TIME,DELT,(K1(J),J=1,NEQS),VAL
CALL COLFIL
STOP
C 100 FCRMAT(/10X,23HINTGRL TIME,DELT,K1,VAL /2E15.4/2(5E15.4/),5(8E15.4/
1/))
101 FCRMAT(1H0,9X,33HTCTAL LATERAL ACCELERATION (G) = F12.4,
112X,5H0T = E15.4)
150 FCRMAT(1H1,10X,44HDELTA TIME LESS THAN 1.0E-6 - - JOB STOPS )
666 FCRMAT(/10X,5HINT-J 2E30.5,15,2E20.5)
END
C
C SLBROUTINE PROP
C
C INTEGER ON
CCCOMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
CCCOMMON /FPROP/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
CCCOMMON/ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XP,YP,ZP,STHS,STHP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
CCCMCN /PRT INT/ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISIDWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,
-IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
CCCMCN /PRMOD/ PROM01,PROM02,PROM03,PROM04,PROM05,PROM06,PRCM07
PRCP0010
PRCP0020
PRCP0030
PRCP0040
PRCP0050
PRCP0060
PRCP0070
PRCP0080
PRCP0090
PRCP0100
PRCP0110

```

```

COMMON/ RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR,
ARCLB, RT, C, RUCANG, TIR(25)
CCOMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W),
1 (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA),
2 (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(21), X), (VAL(22), Y), (VAL(23), PSI),
3 (VAL(24), PB)
DIMENSION THS(1), THP(1), TS(1), TP(1), RUD(1), TR(1)
EQUIVALENCE (THSTS(1), THS(1)), (THSTP(1), THP(1)), (TIS(1), TS(1)), (TIP(1), TP(1)), (TIR(1), TR(1)), (DELRUC(1), RUD(1))
C
FX = 0.0
FY = 0.0
FZ = 0.0
FK = 0.0
FM = 0.0
FN = 0.0
TL=TIME
IF (NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
RUCANG=FG1(TL,NPR,TR,RUD,IR)
RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD
C
C
C
CALCULATE THRUSTS AND MOMENTS INDIVIDUALLY
GC TO 6
5 RUCANG=DELRUD(1)
6 CC=COS(RUDANG)
SL=SIN(RUDANG)
IF (NPS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 2
THSS=FG1(TL,NPS,TS,THS,IS)
GC TO 4
2 THSS=THSTS(1)
4 IF (NPP.EQ.0.0) GO TO 3
THSP=FG1(TL,NPP,TP,THP,IP)
GC TO 1
1 THSP=THSTP(1)
THSTS=THS*THSS
THSTP=THP*THSP
FXS=THSS*CD+STHSTS*SD
FXP=THSP*CD-STHSTP*SD
FYS=-STHSTS*CD+THSS*SD
FYP=THSTP*CD+SD*THSP
FZS=-THSS*THETA*CD-STHSTS*CD*PHI
FZP=-THSP*THETA*CD+STHSTP*CD*PHI
FX=FXP+FXS
FY=FYP+FYS
FZ=FZP+FZS
PROPO120
PROPO130
PROPO140
PROPO150
PROPO160
PROPO170
PROPO180
PROPO190
PROPO200
PROPO210
PROPO220
PROPO230
PROPO240
PROPO250
PROPO260
PROPO270
PROPO280
PROPO290
PROPO300
PROPO310
PROPO320
PROPO330
PROPO340
PROPO350
PROPO360
PROPO370
PROPO380
PROPO390
PROPO400
PROPO410
PROPO420
PROPO430
PROPO440
PROPO450
PROPO460
PROPO470
PROPO480
PROPO490
PROPO500
PROPO510
PROPO520
PROPO530
PROPO540
PROPO550
PROPO560
PROPO570
PROPO580
PROPO590

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```

FKP=-FZP*YP-FYP*ZP
FKS=FZS*YP-FYS*ZP
FK=FKS+FKP
FMS=FZS*(-XP)+FXS*ZP
FMP=FZP*(-XP)+FXP*ZP
FA=FMS+FMP
FNS=-FXS*YP-FYS*(-XP)
FNF=FXP*YP-FYP*(-XP)
FN=FNS+FNP
IF (IPROP.NE.CN) RETURN
WRITE(6,123)
123 FORMAT(/10X,22HPROP FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE RHS(VALUE)
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /BMCO/ IMM,IMNX,IMNY,IBMFIL,BTIME,INT,XMI(10),YMI(7),IX,IY
COMMON /COLUMN/ IVERT,ILATRL
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /CNTRL/CONTW,CONTH,QMULT,LCOVER,ACCNTZ,ACGNTW,ZEQUIL
COMMON /ENGINE/NPS,NPP,THSTS(25),THSTP(25),XF,YF,ZP,STHS,STFP,
ATIP(25),TIS(25)
COMMON /FANMAP/QIN,QBFAN(25),QMFAN(25),QSFAN(25),ENBFAN,ENMFAN,
1 ENSEFAN,BRPM,MRPM,SRPM,NPTSM,NPTSS
2 PBFAN(25),PMFAN(25),PSFAN(25),TMEB(25),DELB(25),NB,TMES(25),
3 CETS(25),NS
COMMON /FAERO/ FXAED,FYAED,FZAED,FKAED,FMAEC,FNAED
COMMON /FORBS/FXBS,FYBS,FZBS,FKBS,FMBBS,FNBS,QLBS
COMMON /FORSS/FXSS,FYSS,FZSS,FKSS,FMSS,FNSS,QLSS,FMS
COMMON /FPROP/ FXP,FYP,FZP,FKP,FMP,FNP
COMMON /FRUDE/ FN,FNCRI
COMMON /FRUD/ FXRUD,FYRUD,FZRUD,FKRUD,FMRUD,FNRUD
COMMON /GBOW/ XBOW
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YY(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VCLNOM
1 CELS(4,10),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMBS/DETABX(11),DETABT(11),ARM1B(10),ARM2B(10)
1 DFBS(10),TSKIB(10)
COMMON /GEOMSS/DETADX(11),DETADT(11),ARM1S(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)
1 ARM2S(10)
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /MASSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,
- CCMMON /MATRIX/ A(6,6)

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PROP0600
PRCP0610
PRCP0620
PRCP0630
PRCP0640
PRCP0650
PRCP0660
PRCP0670
PRCP0680
PRCP0690
PRCP0700
PRCP0710
PRCP0720
PRCP0730
PRCP0740
RHS 0020
RHS 0030
RHS 0040
RHS 0050
RHS 0060
RHS 0070
RHS 0080
RHS 0090
RHS 0100
RHS 0110
RHS 0120
RHS 0130
RHS 0140
RHS 0150
RHS 0160
RHS 0170
RHS 0180
RHS 0190
RHS 0200
RHS 0210
RHS 0220
RHS 0230
RHS 0240
RHS 0250
RHS 0260
RHS 0270
RHS 0280
RHS 0290
RHS 0300
RHS 0310
RHS 0320
RHS 0330

```

C


```

1+.5*WATSLP*XL*AB
GC TO 7
C
C
C
MEMERANE STUDY
6
7
PEAR=VAL(24)-PINF
VCL=VOLNOM-.5*(AB+ABW)*(Z+ZS)-DVCLW+PBAR*.3175333
CCNTINUE
PE=PINF*(BMASS/(VOL*RHOINF))**GAN
PES=PB+DPBS
FCS=FB+DPSS
PEAR=PB-PINF
AEPB=PBAR*AB
C
C
CALCULATION OF BUBBLE WAVE MAKING DRAG
C
FLCW=SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
QLSW=CFSW*ALSW*FLCW
C
CALL BOWSL
CALL STASL
C
GF(1)=FXBS+FXSS+FXSW+FXRUD+FXP+FXWAV+FXAED
IF (ITHRST.NE.ITRIM) GO TO 11
TFST(1)=THSTP(1)-GF(1)/2.
TFSTP(1)=THSTP(1)-GF(1)/2.
TFST=THSTP(1)+THSTP(1)
GF(1)=0.0
CCNTINUE
11
GF(2)=-R*U*AM+FYBS+FYSS+FYSW+FYRUD+FYP+FYWAV+FYAED
GF(3)=WEIGHT-ABPB
GF(4)=FKBS+FKSS+FKSW+FKRUD+FKP+FKWAV+FKAED +ABPB*PHI*(-Z)
+FXPWAV
C
C
CALCULATION OF EFFECTIVE CENTER OF PRESSURE
C
XCFU=XCP+0.001975*(U/1.6889-30.0)**2-0.974
XCPC=SHXYAX(XCPU,ZCP,THETA,PI)
FMBUB=ABPB*XCPC
GF(5)=FMBUB+FMSS+FMSW+FMUD+FMP+FMWAV+FMAED+FMBUB+FXPWAV*ZS
FMAVZ=FXPWAV*ZS
GF(6)=FMBUB+FMSS+FMSW+FMUD+FMP+FMWAV+FMAED
IF (I3DOF.NE.1.OR.I3DOF.NE.2.OR.I3DOF.NE.3) GO TO 100
IF (I3DOF.NE.3) GF(3)=0.0
GF(5)=0.0
CCNTINUE
10C
DC 1 I=1,6
VALUE(I)=0.0
CC 1 J=1,6
RHS 0790
RHS 0800
RHS 0810
RHS 0820
RHS 0830
RHS 0840
RHS 0850
RHS 0860
RHS 0870
RHS 0880
RHS 0890
RHS 0900
RHS 0910
RHS 0920
RHS 0930
RHS 0940
RHS 0950
RHS 0960
RHS 0970
RHS 0980
RHS 0990
RHS 1000
RHS 1010
RHS 1020
RHS 1030
RHS 1040
RHS 1050
RHS 1060
RHS 1070
RHS 1080
RHS 1090
RHS 1100
RHS 1110
RHS 1120
RHS 1130
RHS 1140
RHS 1150
RHS 1160
RHS 1170
RHS 1180
RHS 1190
RHS 1220
RHS 1230
RHS 1240
RHS 1250
RHS 1260

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[illegible]

AD-A042 176

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL MONTEREY CALIF
SENSITIVITY STUDY OF THE XR-3 LOADS AND MOTIONS COMPUTER PROGRA--ETC(U)
JUN 77 R RIEDEL

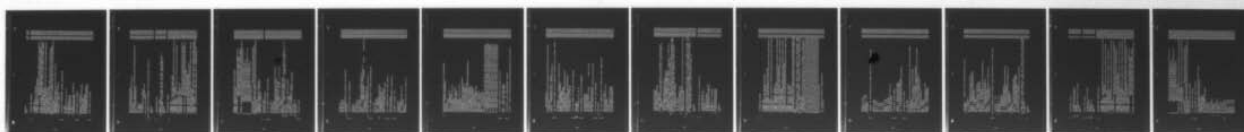
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3 OF 3

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END

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```

C
C
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE RUDDER
  INTEGER ON
  COMMON /CONST/ PI, RAD, UO
  COMMON /FRUG/ FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN
  COMMON /MASSES/ AM1(201), AM2(201), AM3(201), AM4(201), AM5(201), AM6(201), AM7(201), AM8(201), AM9(201), AM10(201), AM11(201), AM12(201), AM13(201), AM14(201), AM15(201), AM16(201), AM17(201), AM18(201), AM19(201), AM20(201), AM21(201), AM22(201), AM23(201), AM24(201), AM25(201), AM26(201), AM27(201), AM28(201), AM29(201), AM30(201), AM31(201), AM32(201), AM33(201), AM34(201), AM35(201), AM36(201), AM37(201), AM38(201), AM39(201), AM40(201), AM41(201), AM42(201), AM43(201), AM44(201), AM45(201), AM46(201), AM47(201), AM48(201), AM49(201), AM50(201), AM51(201), AM52(201), AM53(201), AM54(201), AM55(201), AM56(201), AM57(201), AM58(201), AM59(201), AM60(201), AM61(201), AM62(201), AM63(201), AM64(201), AM65(201), AM66(201), AM67(201), AM68(201), AM69(201), AM70(201), AM71(201), AM72(201), AM73(201), AM74(201), AM75(201), AM76(201), AM77(201), AM78(201), AM79(201), AM80(201), AM81(201), AM82(201), AM83(201), AM84(201), AM85(201), AM86(201), AM87(201), AM88(201), AM89(201), AM90(201), AM91(201), AM92(201), AM93(201), AM94(201), AM95(201), AM96(201), AM97(201), AM98(201), AM99(201), AM100(201)
  COMMON /PROMOD/ PROM01, PROM02, PROM03, PROM04, PROM05, PROM06, PROM07, PROM08, PROM09, PROM10, PROM11, PROM12, PROM13, PROM14, PROM15, PROM16, PROM17, PROM18, PROM19, PROM20, PROM21, PROM22, PROM23, PROM24, PROM25, PROM26, PROM27, PROM28, PROM29, PROM30, PROM31, PROM32, PROM33, PROM34, PROM35, PROM36, PROM37, PROM38, PROM39, PROM40, PROM41, PROM42, PROM43, PROM44, PROM45, PROM46, PROM47, PROM48, PROM49, PROM50, PROM51, PROM52, PROM53, PROM54, PROM55, PROM56, PROM57, PROM58, PROM59, PROM60, PROM61, PROM62, PROM63, PROM64, PROM65, PROM66, PROM67, PROM68, PROM69, PROM70, PROM71, PROM72, PROM73, PROM74, PROM75, PROM76, PROM77, PROM78, PROM79, PROM80, PROM81, PROM82, PROM83, PROM84, PROM85, PROM86, PROM87, PROM88, PROM89, PROM90, PROM91, PROM92, PROM93, PROM94, PROM95, PROM96, PROM97, PROM98, PROM99, PROM100
  COMMON /PRTINT/ ON, IACCEL, IVEL, ITRAJ, ISIDL, IBOWSL, ISTNSL, IWAVES, IRUD, IPROP, IAEROD, IRHS
  COMMON /RUDDR/ NPR, DELRUD(25), XR, YR, ZR, IRDS, TL, RSPAN, RAREA, RASPR, ARCLB, RTC, RUDANG, TIR(25)
  COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
  EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1), TIME), (VAL(2), U), (VAL(3), V), (VAL(4), W), (VAL(5), P), (VAL(6), Q), (VAL(7), R), (VAL(8), PHI), (VAL(9), THETA), (VAL(10), Z), (VAL(11), BMASS), (VAL(12), X), (VAL(13), Y), (VAL(14), PSI), (VAL(15), PB), (VAL(16), PC), (VAL(17), TR(1)), (VAL(18), FANPWR)
  EQUIVALENCE (DELRUD(1), RUD(1)), (TIR(1), TR(1))
  DIMENSION RUD(1), TR(1)
  EQUIVALENCE (VAL(18), FANPWR)
  DATA ENL /1.28E-5/

  CALCULATE PROGRAMMED RUDDER DEFLECTION

  TL=TIME
  IF (NPR.EQ.0.0) GO TO 5
  GO TO 6
  5 RUCANG=DELRUD(1)
  RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD
  GO TO 7
  6 RUCANG=FG1(TL, NPR, TR, RUD, IR)
  RUCANG=RUDANG/RAD

  SIDE FORCE CN RUDDER

  7 DSR=Z+ZS-XR*THETA
  ENDFAC=(1.+DSR/(DSR+RSPAN))
  VF=V+XR*R-ZR*P
  CC=FRHO*U*U*RAREA
  EFFANG=RUDANG-ENDFAC*VH/U
  FY=2.*QQ*ENDFAC*RCLB*EFFANG

  CRAG FORCE CN RUDDER

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```

REY=U*(RAREA/RSPAN)/ENU
CFR=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64
PI8=PI/8.
CL=2.*CFR+ PI8*RTC*RTC*(1.+G*RSPAN/(U*U))+RCLB*EFFANG*EFFANG
FX=-2.*CD*RAREA*HRHO*U*U
FZ=C.
FK=-ZR*FY
FA=FX*ZR
FA=XR*FY
IF(IRUD-NE-CN) RETURN
WRITE(6,123)
1FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C 123 FCRMAT(/10X,24HRUDDER FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C
RETURN
END
C
SUBROUTINE SAM
WRITE(6,10)
10 FCRMAT(1H1,'YOU HAVE CALLED A DUMMY SAM SUBROUTINE.'/
110X,'CHANGE TO BHISES TO USE THE SAM SUBROUTINE.')

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```

COMMON /SLOPE/WATSLP,XPWV,XLXPWV,XPWVXS
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),DVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,
FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FNWAV,FNWAV
1 ZBAR,PHIBAR,THEBAR,TC,COSPE,SINBET,FBBAR
2 NAL,DAL,SAL,NDS,CCS,SDS,NTH,DTH,STH,ABBS,CBB,SBB,
3 AC1(20,5,7),AC2(20,5,7),AC3(20,5,7),AC4(20,5,7),
1 AC5(20,5,7),AC6(20,5,7),AC7(20,5,7)
2 AC0(20,5,7),AC00(20,5,7),AC8(20,5,7)
3 AS1(20,5,7),AS2(20,5,7),AS3(20,5,7),AS4(20,5,7),
4 AS5(20,5,7),AS6(20,5,7),AS7(20,5,7)
5 AS0(20,5,7),AS00(20,5,7),AS8(20,5,7)
6 BB(36),XREF,RX
7 EQUIVALENCE (VAL(6),Q),(VAL(7),R),(VAL(8),PHI),(VAL(9),THETA),
1 (VAL(10),Z),(VAL(11),BMASS),(VAL(21),X),(VAL(22),Y),(VAL(23),PSI),
2 (VAL(24),PB)
3 CIMPENSIGN GAP(2,11),DSW(2,11)
CIMPENSIGN FZHO(2),FZHDP(2)
DATA ENU /1.28E-5/
FEAR=PB-PINF
PBHEAD=FBAR/(RHO*G)
GAP OR WETTED DRAFT CALCULATION
DO 10 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)
DO 10 K=1,N
CC=ZS+Z+YY(J,K)*PHI-XX(1,K)*THETA+ETA(J,K)
CCIN=CC-WATSLP*(XPWVXS-XX(J,K))
IF(CCIN.LT.8UBHGT) GO TO 101
IF ( VAL(11)-TOLD.LT. DELPNT ) GO TO 101
TCLD = VAL(11)
WRITE (6,100) XX(J,K),VAL(11),DD
100 FCFMAT(10X,43HWATER CONTACT WITH TOP OF BUBBLE CHAMBER AT F7.2,
-14F FT.
101 CCNTINUE
CCSW(J,K)=(SIGN(1.,DD)+1.)*DC/2.
IF (DDIN) 6,8,8
6 IF(CSW(J,K)-PBHEAD) 7,8,8
7 GAP(J,K)=-DDIN*(1.-(DSW(J,K))/PBHEAD)
CC TO 10
8 GAP(J,K)=0.0
10 CCNTINUE
LEAKAGE AREA

```



```

ALSW=0.0
CC 20 J=1,2
N=NSTA(J)-1
CC 20 I=1,N
ALSM=ALSW*(GAP(J,I)+GAP(J,I+1))*DELX/2.
CC CONTINUE

CRCS-FLOW DRAG ON SIDEWALLS
FYD=0.0
FKC=0.0
FNC=0.0
DC 15 I=1,2
N=NSTA(I)-1
CC 15 J=1,N
CSWAV(I,J)=(DSW(I,J)+DSW(I,J+1))/2.
VREL=V+XAVG(J)*R-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J))/2.)*P
CF(I,J)=-HRHO*CDSW*VREL
FYC=FYD+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
FNC=FNC+DF(I,J)*XAVG(J)
FKC=FKD-(ZS-DSWAV(I,J))/2.)*DF(I,J)

SET UP STERN LIMIT CF FORCE DETERMINATION
XSS = -XS
GC TO 16
ENTRY SIDLWM
XSS = XMI(IX)
IP=1.+(THETA*RAD-STH)/DTH
IP=MAX0(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
IPI=MIN0(IP+1,NTH)
DTHETA=(IP-1)*DTH+STH
CIP= (THETA*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH

CALC REYNOLDS NO. AND DRAG COEFF.
REY=U*XLW/ENU
CCT=.427/(ALOG10(REY)-.407)**2.64

SIDEWALL FORCES, P/S
CC 40 J=1,2
WAREA=0.0
N=NSTA(J)-1
NI = (XSS+XS)*N/XLSW+1.5
DC 21 I=NI,N
ZCRI=1.
IF(CSWAV(J,I).EQ. 0.0) ZOR1=0.0

SDWL0710
SDWL0720
SDWL0730
SDWL0740
SDWL0750
SDWL0760
SDWL0770
SDWL0780
SDWL0790
SDWL0800
SDWL0810
SDWL0820
SDWL0830
SDWL0840
SDWL0850
SDWL0860
SDWL0870
SDWL0880
SDWL0890
SDWL0900
SDWL0910
SDWL0920
SDWL0930
SDWL0940
SDWL0950
SDWL0960
SDWL0970
SDWL0980
SDWL0990
SDWL1000
SDWL1010
SDWL1020
SDWL1030
SDWL1040
SDWL1050
SDWL1060
SDWL1070
SDWL1080
SDWL1090
SDWL1100
SDWL1110
SDWL1120
SDWL1130
SDWL1140
SDWL1150
SDWL1160
SDWL1170

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21

WAREA=WAREA+DELX*(2.*DSWAV(J,I)+ZCRI*AVBMSW)
FXH(J)=- HRHO*CDT*WAREA*U*U

FMI=2*J-3

YLSW=PM1*YSW

CS=Z +ZS+YLSW*PHI

DSS=DS-XSS*THETA

ZCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.

ICSS=DSS*ZORI

ICSS=1.5*(DSS-SBB)/DBB

ICSS=MINO(NBB,ICSS)

BCRI=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.

CCSS=DSS*ZORI

CRBOW=DSS-(XX(J,N+1)-XSS)*THETA

IF(CRBOW.LT.0.0) CRBOW=0.0

A33S=(RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.

A22S=(RHO*PI*BS**2)/2.

IC=(THETA-LT.0.0) A22S=.4*RHO*PI*DRBOW*DRBOW/2.

ICSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA

ID=MAXO(MINOID,NDSS)

ICSR=(ID-1)*DSS+SDS

YCI=MINO(1D+1,NDSS)

DIL=(DSR*12.-DDSR)/DDSS

BCO=ACO(1,1D,IP)

BCO0=ACO(1,1D,IP)

BC2=AC2(1,1D,IP)

BC5=AC5(1,1D,IP)

BC6=AC6(1,1D,IP)

1 BCO=BCO+DID*(ACO(1,1D,IP)-BCO)+DIP*(ACO(1,1D,IP)-BCO)

1 BCO0=BCO0+DID*(ACO(1,1D,IP)-BCO0)+DIP*(ACO(1,1D,IP)-BCO0)

1 BC2=BC2+DID*(AC2(1,1D,IP)-BC2)+DIP*(AC2(1,1D,IP)-BC2)

1 BC5=BC5+DID*(AC5(1,1D,IP)-BC5)+DIP*(AC5(1,1D,IP)-BC5)

1 BC6=BC6+DID*(AC6(1,1D,IP)-BC6)+DIP*(AC6(1,1D,IP)-BC6)

1 +DIC*(AC6(1,1D,IP)-AC6(1,1D,IP)+BC6))

SHIFT MCMENT CENTER FROM XREF TO C.G.

BCCO = BCO0-(XS-XREF)*BCO

BC6 = BC6 -(XS-XREF)*BC5

HYDROSTATIC AND HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES

FZF(J) =-G*BCO-U*U*A33S*THETA-U*A33S*W+Q*U*(-BC2+A33S*XSS)

CC

CC

SDWL1180
SDWL1190
SDWL1200
SDWL1210
SDWL1220
SDWL1230
SDWL1240
SDWL1250
SDWL1260
SDWL1270
SDWL1280
SDWL1290
SDWL1300
SDWL1310
SDWL1320
SDWL1330
SDWL1340
SDWL1350
SDWL1360
SDWL1370
SDWL1380
SDWL1390
SDWL1400
SDWL1410
SDWL1420
SDWL1430
SDWL1440
SDWL1450
SDWL1460
SDWL1470
SDWL1480
SDWL1490
SDWL1500
SDWL1510
SDWL1520
SDWL1530
SDWL1540
SDWL1550
SDWL1560
SDWL1570
SDWL1580
SDWL1590
SDWL1600
SDWL1610
SDWL1620
SDWL1630
SDWL1640
SDWL1650

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1      -U*A33S*P*YLSW
1      FMH(J) = -U*XSS*XSS*A33S*Q+G*BC00+U*(A33S*XSS+BC2)*(W+U*THETA
1      +YLSW*P)
1      FVH(J) = -A22S*U*(V+XSS*R -ZS*P)
1      FVH(J) = FVH(J)*XSS-U*((V-ZS*P)*BC5+R*BC6)
      ADD VERTICAL FORCE DUE TO DEADRISE PROJECTION OF LATERAL FORCE
      CCRANG=0.0
      IF (DS.GT.0.5833) DDRANG=(DS-0.5833)*0.0629
      DRANG=1.021+DDRANG-PM1*PHI
      CTNDR= COTAN(DRANG)
      RLCSIG=SIGN(1.,RUDANG)
      IF (RUDSIG.NE.PM1) CTNDR=PM1*TAN(PHI)
      FZHCLO(J)=FZH(J)
      FZFORP(J)=PM1*FVH(J)*CTNDR*PROMC1
      FZF(J)=FZH(J)+FZHRP(J)
      IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 40
      CALC OF FORCE ON VENTRAL FINS REMOVED
      CCNTINUE
      IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 41
      TCTAL SIDEWALL FORCES AND MOMENTS
      FX=FXH(1)+FXH(2)
      FY=FVH(1)+FVH(2)
      FZ=FZH(1)+FZH(2)
      FK=(FZH(2)-FZH(1))*YSW      +FKD -FY*ZS
      FM=FMH(1)+FMH(2)+ZS*FX
      FN= FND +FNH(1)+FNH(2) +(FXH(1)-FXH(2))*YSW
      CRAG FORCE CN FINS REMOVED
      41 CCNTINUE
      ALL ROLL DAMPING DUE TO VERTICAL WAVE GENERATION
      DSS=Z+ZS-XSS*THETA
      ZCR1=(SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
      CSS=DSS*ZOR1
      DZ=Z+ZS
      CSR=DS-(XREF-XS)*THETA
      IC=1.+(OSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
      IC=MAX0(MIN0(IC,NDS),1)

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SDWL1660
SDWL1670
SDWL1680
SDWL1690
SDWL1700
SDWL1710
SDWL1720
SDWL1730
SDWL1740
SDWL1750
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SDWL1770
SDWL1780
SDWL1781
SDWL1790
SDWL1800
SDWL1810
SDWL1820
SDWL1830
SDWL1840
SDWL1850
SDWL1860
SDWL1870
SDWL1880
SDWL1890
SDWL1900
SDWL1910
SDWL1920
SDWL1930
SDWL1940
SDWL1950
SDWL1960
SDWL1970
SDWL1980
SDWL1990
SDWL2000
SDWL2010
SDWL2020
SDWL2030
SDWL2040
SDWL2050
SDWL2060
SDWL2070
SDWL2080
SDWL2090
SDWL2100
SDWL2110
SDWL2120

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CCSR=(ID-1)*DCS+SDS
IDL=MINO(ID+1,NDS)
DIL=(DCSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
BC2=AC2(1,ID,IP)
BC2=BC2+DID*(AC2(1,ID,IP)-AC2(1,ID,IP)-BC2)
1 FKCLD=FK
FK=FK-PRMO2*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FZ(1)=FZH(1)+PRMO2/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
FZ(2)=FZH(2)-PRMO2/2.*YSW*BC2*P/PI
IF(PROMO3.EQ.1.0) WRITE(6,200) VAL(1), FZH(1), FZH(2), FK
1 FZ=DRP(1), FZH(1), FZH(2), FK
20C FORMAT(/2X, 'TIME=',1X,E15.4, 'OLD VERTICAL FORCES',2(5X,E15.4)/
125X, 'VERTICAL DEADRISE FORCES',2(5X,E15.4)/25X, 'NEW VERTICAL FORCE
2S, 2(5X,E15.4)/25X, 'OLD AND NEW RCLL MOMENTS',2(5X,E15.4)/)
IF(1SIOWL.NE.ON) RETURN
CC 42 I=1,2
CC 42 J=1,1
GAP(I,J)=12.0*GAP(I,J)
42 CSW(I,J)=12.0*DSW(I,J)
1 WRITEL(6,123) ((GAP(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,2), ((DSW(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,2),
1 FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN
C 123 ECFMAT(/10X,8HSIDEWALL /25H GAP (FT.) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SID
1EWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD SIDEWALL /11F10.5/37H IMMERSICN DEPTH (FT.
2) (STERN TO BOW) /14H PORT SIDEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBD SIDEWALL /
3 11F10.5/10X,26HSIDEWALL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
C RETURN
C END
C FUNCTION SHXYAX (X,Z,ANGYAX,PI)
C
H=SQRT(X**2+Z**2)
IF(X.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1
ARG=Z/X
ANGOLD=ATAN(ARG)
IF(ANGOLD.GE.0.0) GO TO 2
ANGNEW=ANGOLD+PI-ANGYAX
GC TO 3
1 ANGNEW=PI/2.0-ANGYAX
GO TO 3
2 ANGNEW=ANGOLD-ANGYAX
3 SHXYAX=H*COS(ANGNEW)
C RETURN
C END

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SDWL2130
SDWL2140
SDWL2150
SDWL2160
SDWL2170
SDWL2180
SDWL2190
SDWL2200
SDWL2210
SDWL2220
SDWL2230
SDWL2240
SDWL2250
SDWL2260
SDWL2270
SDWL2280
SDWL2290
SDWL2300
SDWL2310
SDWL2320
SDWL2330
SDWL2340
SDWL2350
SDWL2360
SDWL2370
SDWL2380
SDWL2390
SDWL2400
SDWL2410
SDWL2420

SHX 0010
SHX 0020
SHX 0030
SHX 0040
SHX 0050
SHX 0060
SHX 0070
SHX 0080
SHX 0090
SHX 0100
SHX 0110
SHX 0120
SHX 0130
SHX 0140
SHX 0150
SHX 0160
SHX 0170


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C
C
SLROUTINE STNSL
INTEGER ON
COMMON /AIR/ PINF,RHOINF,GAM,IQUIT
COMMON /CONST/ PI,RAD,UO
COMMON /FORSS/ FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN,QL,FMS
COMMON /GEOM/ WIDTH,XL,XX(4,11),YV(4,11),NSTA(4),AB,VOLNOM,DELS(4,
11C),XCP,ZCP
COMMON /GEOMSS/ DETADX(11),DETADT(11),ARMIS(10),DFSS(10),TSKIS(10)
1,ARM2S(10)
COMMON /KSWTCH/ ITHRST
COMMON /LEAKES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,AM
COMMON /MASSSES/ AM,AIXX,AIYY,AIZZ,AIXZ,AIMAX,G,WEIGHT,RHC,NMASS,AM
1I(201),XI(201),YI(201),ZI(201),XS,ZS,HRHC
COMMON /PRTINT/ ON,IACCEL,IVEL,ITRAJ,ISICWL,IBOWSL,ISTNSL,IWAVES,IS
IRUC,IPROP,IAEROD,IRHS
COMMON /PROMOD/ PROMO1,PROMO2,PROMO3,PROMO4,PROMO5,PRCNO6,PRCNO7
COMMON /SLOPE/WATSLP,XPMV,XLXPMV,PVHT,XPMVXS
COMMON /SOFTSS/ XLF,PSS,SINTH,COSTH,XSS,ZSS,DELYSS,DPSS,ELMAXS,YAV
1GS(10)
COMMON /STSLR/ CPHI,CPHID
COMMON /VALGLD/ YOLD(20)
COMMON /VARBLE/ VAL(40)
COMMON /WAVE/ ETA(4,11),AW(10),CMEGA(10),CVCLW,NWAVE,BETA,FXWAV,FYSS
IWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FMWAV,FNWAV,ZBAR,PHIBAR,FEAR,TC,COSBET,SINBET,PBSS
2BAR
EQUIVALENCE (VAL(1),TIME), (VAL(2),U), (VAL(3),V), (VAL(4),W), (VASSL
1L(5),P), (VAL(6),Q), (VAL(7),R), (VAL(8),PHI), (VAL(9),THETA), (VASSL
2L(10),Z), (VAL(11),BMASS), (VAL(21),X), (VAL(22),Y), (VAL(23),PSI)
3, (VAL(24),PB)
DIMENSION GAP(11),ELSKI(11),ELSKIL(11),AIRLEN(11),CTNSL(6,24)
DATA ENUS,UMSKI,CLSKI,GPS,HINGHT/1.28E-5,0.0,1.5708,4644,1.8757,C
10,4.3,7.7,11.0,13.7,16.7,19.4,21.9,24.5,27.1,29.7,32.3,34.9,37.5,40.1,42.7,45.3,47.9,50.5,53.1,55.7,58.3,60.9,63.5,66.1,68.7,71.3,73.9,76.5,79.1,81.7,84.3,86.9,89.5,92.1,94.7,97.3,99.9,102.5,105.1,107.7,110.3,112.9,115.5,118.1,120.7,123.3,125.9,128.5,131.1,133.7,136.3,138.9,141.5,144.1,146.7,149.3,151.9,154.5,157.1,159.7,162.3,164.9,167.5,170.1,172.7,175.3,177.9,180.5,183.1,185.7,188.3,190.9,193.5,196.1,198.7,201.3,203.9,206.5,209.1,211.7,214.3,216.9,219.5,222.1,224.7,227.3,229.9,232.5,235.1,237.7,240.3,242.9,245.5,248.1,250.7,253.3,255.9,258.5,261.1,263.7,266.3,268.9,271.5,274.1,276.7,279.3,281.9,284.5,287.1,289.7,292.3,294.9,297.5,300.1,302.7,305.3,307.9,310.5,313.1,315.7,318.3,320.9,323.5,326.1,328.7,331.3,333.9,336.5,339.1,341.7,344.3,346.9,349.5,352.1,354.7,357.3,359.9,362.5,365.1,367.7,370.3,372.9,375.5,378.1,380.7,383.3,385.9,388.5,391.1,393.7,396.3,398.9,401.5,404.1,406.7,409.3,411.9,414.5,417.1,419.7,422.3,424.9,427.5,430.1,432.7,435.3,437.9,440.5,443.1,445.7,448.3,450.9,453.5,456.1,458.7,461.3,463.9,466.5,469.1,471.7,474.3,476.9,479.5,482.1,484.7,487.3,489.9,492.5,495.1,497.7,500.3,502.9,505.5,508.1,510.7,513.3,515.9,518.5,521.1,523.7,526.3,528.9,531.5,534.1,536.7,539.3,541.9,544.5,547.1,549.7,552.3,554.9,557.5,560.1,562.7,565.3,567.9,570.5,573.1,575.7,578.3,580.9,583.5,586.1,588.7,591.3,593.9,596.5,599.1,601.7,604.3,606.9,609.5,612.1,614.7,617.3,619.9,622.5,625.1,627.7,630.3,632.9,635.5,638.1,640.7,643.3,645.9,648.5,651.1,653.7,656.3,658.9,661.5,664.1,666.7,669.3,671.9,674.5,677.1,679.7,682.3,684.9,687.5,690.1,692.7,695.3,697.9,700.5,703.1,705.7,708.3,710.9,713.5,716.1,718.7,721.3,723.9,726.5,729.1,731.7,734.3,736.9,739.5,742.1,744.7,747.3,749.9,752.5,755.1,757.7,760.3,762.9,765.5,768.1,770.7,773.3,775.9,778.5,781.1,783.7,786.3,788.9,791.5,794.1,796.7,799.3,801.9,804.5,807.1,809.7,812.3,814.9,817.5,820.1,822.7,825.3,827.9,830.5,833.1,835.7,838.3,840.9,843.5,846.1,848.7,851.3,853.9,856.5,859.1,861.7,864.3,866.9,869.5,872.1,874.7,877.3,879.9,882.5,885.1,887.7,890.3,892.9,895.5,898.1,900.7,903.3,905.9,908.5,911.1,913.7,916.3,918.9,921.5,924.1,926.7,929.3,931.9,934.5,937.1,939.7,942.3,944.9,947.5,950.1,952.7,955.3,957.9,960.5,963.1,965.7,968.3,970.9,973.5,976.1,978.7,981.3,983.9,986.5,989.1,991.7,994.3,996.9,999.5,1002.1,1004.7,1007.3,1009.9,1012.5,1015.1,1017.7,1020.3,1022.9,1025.5,1028.1,1030.7,1033.3,1035.9,1038.5,1041.1,1043.7,1046.3,1048.9,1051.5,1054.1,1056.7,1059.3,1061.9,1064.5,1067.1,1069.7,1072.3,1074.9,1077.5,1080.1,1082.7,1085.3,1087.9,1090.5,1093.1,1095.7,1098.3,1100.9,1103.5,1106.1,1108.7,1111.3,1113.9,1116.5,1119.1,1121.7,1124.3,1126.9,1129.5,1132.1,1134.7,1137.3,1139.9,1142.5,1145.1,1147.7,1150.3,1152.9,1155.5,1158.1,1160.7,1163.3,1165.9,1168.5,1171.1,1173.7,1176.3,1178.9,1181.5,1184.1,1186.7,1189.3,1191.9,1194.5,1197.1,1199.7,1202.3,1204.9,1207.5,1210.1,1212.7,1215.3,1217.9,1220.5,1223.1,1225.7,1228.3,1230.9,1233.5,1236.1,1238.7,1241.3,1243.9,1246.5,1249.1,1251.7,1254.3,1256.9,1259.5,1262.1,1264.7,1267.3,1269.9,1272.5,1275.1,1277.7,1280.3,1282.9,1285.5,1288.1,1290.7,1293.3,1295.9,1298.5,1301.1,1303.7,1306.3,1308.9,1311.5,1314.1,1316.7,1319.3,1321.9,1324.5,1327.1,1329.7,1332.3,1334.9,1337.5,1340.1,1342.7,1345.3,1347.9,1350.5,1353.1,1355.7,1358.3,1360.9,1363.5,1366.1,1368.7,1371.3,1373.9,1376.5,1379.1,1381.7,1384.3,1386.9,1389.5,1392.1,1394.7,1397.3,1399.9,1402.5,1405.1,1407.7,1410.3,1412.9,1415.5,1418.1,1420.7,1423.3,1425.9,1428.5,1431.1,1433.7,1436.3,1438.9,1441.5,1444.1,1446.7,1449.3,1451.9,1454.5,1457.1,1459.7,1462.3,1464.9,1467.5,1470.1,1472.7,1475.3,1477.9,1480.5,1483.1,1485.7,1488.3,1490.9,1493.5,1496.1,1498.7,1501.3,1503.9,1506.5,1509.1,1511.7,1514.3,1516.9,1519.5,1522.1,1524.7,1527.3,1529.9,1532.5,1535.1,1537.7,1540.3,1542.9,1545.5,1548.1,1550.7,1553.3,1555.9,1558.5,1561.1,1563.7,1566.3,1568.9,1571.5,1574.1,1576.7,1579.3,1581.9,1584.5,1587.1,1589.7,1592.3,1594.9,1597.5,1600.1,1602.7,1605.3,1607.9,1610.5,1613.1,1615.7,1618.3,1620.9,1623.5,1626.1,1628.7,1631.3,1633.9,1636.5,1639.1,1641.7,1644.3,1646.9,1649.5,1652.1,1654.7,1657.3,1659.9,1662.5,1665.1,1667.7,1670.3,1672.9,1675.5,1678.1,1680.7,1683.3,1685.9,1688.5,1691.1,1693.7,1696.3,1698.9,1701.5,1704.1,1706.7,1709.3,1711.9,1714.5,1717.1,1719.7,1722.3,1724.9,1727.5,1730.1,1732.7,1735.3,1737.9,1740.5,1743.1,1745.7,1748.3,1750.9,1753.5,1756.1,1758.7,1761.3,1763.9,1766.5,1769.1,1771.7,1774.3,1776.9,1779.5,1782.1,1784.7,1787.3,1789.9,1792.5,1795.1,1797.7,1800.3,1802.9,1805.5,1808.1,1810.7,1813.3,1815.9,1818.5,1821.1,1823.7,1826.3,1828.9,1831.5,1834.1,1836.7,1839.3,1841.9,1844.5,1847.1,1849.7,1852.3,1854.9,1857.5,1860.1,1862.7,1865.3,1867.9,1870.5,1873.1,1875.7,1878.3,1880.9,1883.5,1886.1,1888.7,1891.3,1893.9,1896.5,1899.1,1901.7,1904.3,1906.9,1909.5,1912.1,1914.7,1917.3,1919.9,1922.5,1925.1,1927.7,1930.3,1932.9,1935.5,1938.1,1940.7,1943.3,1945.9,1948.5,1951.1,1953.7,1956.3,1958.9,1961.5,1964.1,1966.7,1969.3,1971.9,1974.5,1977.1,1979.7,1982.3,1984.9,1987.5,1990.1,1992.7,1995.3,1997.9,2000.5,2003.1,2005.7,2008.3,2010.9,2013.5,2016.1,2018.7,2021.3,2023.9,2026.5,2029.1,2031.7,2034.3,2036.9,2039.5,2042.1,2044.7,2047.3,2049.9,2052.5,2055.1,2057.7,2060.3,2062.9,2065.5,2068.1,2070.7,2073.3,2075.9,2078.5,2081.1,2083.7,2086.3,2088.9,2091.5,2094.1,2096.7,2099.3,2101.9,2104.5,2107.1,2109.7,2112.3,2114.9,2117.5,2120.1,2122.7,2125.3,2127.9,2130.5,2133.1,2135.7,2138.3,2140.9,2143.5,2146.1,2148.7,2151.3,2153.9,2156.5,2159.1,2161.7,2164.3,2166.9,2169.5,2172.1,2174.7,2177.3,2179.9,2182.5,2185.1,2187.7,2190.3,2192.9,2195.5,2198.1,2200.7,2203.3,2205.9,2208.5,2211.1,2213.7,2216.3,2218.9,2221.5,2224.1,2226.7,2229.3,2231.9,2234.5,2237.1,2239.7,2242.3,2244.9,2247.5,2250.1,2252.7,2255.3,2257.9,2260.5,2263.1,2265.7,2268.3,2270.9,2273.5,2276.1,2278.7,2281.3,2283.9,2286.5,2289.1,2291.7,2294.3,2296.9,2299.5,2302.1,2304.7,2307.3,2309.9,2312.5,2315.1,2317.7,2320.3,2322.9,2325.5,2328.1,2330.7,2333.3,2335.9,2338.5,2341.1,2343.7,2346.3,2348.9,2351.5,2354.1,2356.7,2359.3,2361.9,2364.5,2367.1,2369.7,2372.3,2374.9,2377.5,2380.1,2382.7,2385.3,2387.9,2390.5,2393.1,2395.7,2398.3,2400.9,2403.5,2406.1,2408.7,2411.3,2413.9,2416.5,2419.1,2421.7,2424.3,2426.9,2429.5,2432.1,2434.7,2437.3,2439.9,2442.5,2445.1,2447.7,2450.3,2452.9,2455.5,2458.1,2460.7,2463.3,2465.9,2468.5,2471.1,2473.7,2476.3,2478.9,2481.5,2484.1,2486.7,2489.3,2491.9,2494.5,2497.1,2499.7,2502.3,2504.9,2507.5,2510.1,2512.7,2515.3,2517.9,2520.5,2523.1,2525.7,2528.3,2530.9,2533.5,2536.1,2538.7,2541.3,2543.9,2546.5,2549.1,2551.7,2554.3,2556.9,2559.5,2562.1,2564.7,2567.3,2569.9,2572.5,2575.1,2577.7,2580.3,2582.9,2585.5,2588.1,2590.7,2593.3,2595.9,2598.5,2601.1,2603.7,2606.3,2608.9,2611.5,2614.1,2616.7,2619.3,2621.9,2624.5,2627.1,2629.7,2632.3,2634.9,2637.5,2640.1,2642.7,2645.3,2647.9,2650.5,2653.1,2655.7,2658.3,2660.9,2663.5,2666.1,2668.7,2671.3,2673.9,2676.5,2679.1,2681.7,2684.3,2686.9,2689.5,2692.1,2694.7,2697.3,2699.9,2702.5,2705.1,2707.7,2710.3,2712.9,2715.5,2718.1,2720.7,2723.3,2725.9,2728.5,2731.1,2733.7,2736.3,2738.9,2741.5,2744.1,2746.7,2749.3,2751.9,2754.5,2757.1,2759.7,2762.3,2764.9,2767.5,2770.1,2772.7,2775.3,2777.9,2780.5,2783.1,2785.7,2788.3,2790.9,2793.5,2796.1,2798.7,2801.3,2803.9,2806.5,2809.1,2811.7,2814.3,2816.9,2819.5,2822.1,2824.7,2827.3,2829.9,2832.5,2835.1,2837.7,2840.3,2842.9,2845.5,2848.1,2850.7,2853.3,2855.9,2858.5,2861.1,2863.7,2866.3,2868.9,2871.5,2874.1,2876.7,2879.3,2881.9,2884.5,2887.1,2889.7,2892.3,2894.9,2897.5,2899.1,2901.7,2904.3,2906.9,2909.5,2912.1,2914.7,2917.3,2919.9,2922.5,2925.1,2927.7,2930.3,2932.9,2935.5,2938.1,2940.7,2943.3,2945.9,2948.5,2951.1,2953.7,2956.3,2958.9,2961.5,2964.1,2966.7,2969.3,2971.9,2974.5,2977.1,2979.7,2982.3,2984.9,2987.5,2990.1,2992.7,2995.3,2997.9,3000.5,3003.1,3005.7,3008.3,3010.9,3013.5,3016.1,3018.7,3021.3,3023.9,3026.5,3029.1,3031.7,3034.3,3036.9,3039.5,3042.1,3044.7,3047.3,3049.9,3052.5,3055.1,3057.7,3060.3,3062.9,3065.5,3068.1,3070.7,3073.3,3075.9,3078.5,3081.1,3083.7,3086.3,3088.9,3091.5,3094.1,3096.7,3099.3,3101.9,3104.5,3107.1,3109.7,3112.3,3114.9,3117.5,3120.1,3122.7,3125.3,3127.9,3130.5,3133.1,3135.7,3138.3,3140.9,3143.5,3146.1,3148.7,3151.3,3153.9,3156.5,3159.1,3161.7,3164.3,3166.9,3169.5,3172.1,3174.7,3177.3,3179.9,3182.5,3185.1,3187.7,3190.3,3192.9,3195.5,3198.1,3200.7,3203.3,3205.9,3208.5,3211.1,3213.7,3216.3,3218.9,3221.5,3224.1,3226.7,3229.3,3231.9,3234.5,3237.1,3239.7,3242.3,3244.9,3247.5,3250.1,3252.7,3255.3,3257.9,3260.5,3263.1,3265.7,3268.3,3270.9,3273.5,3276.1,3278.7,3281.3,3283.9,3286.5,3289.1,3291.7,3294.3,3296.9,3299.5,3302.1,3304.7,3307.3,3309.9,3312.5,3315.1,3317.7,3320.3,3322.9,3325.5,3328.1,3330.7,3333.3,3335.9,3338.5,3341.1,3343.7,3346.3,3348.9,3351.5,3354.1,3356.7,3359.3,3361.9,3364.5,3367.1,3369.7,3372.3,3374.9,3377.5,3380.1,3382.7,3385.3,3387.9,3390.5,3393.1,3395.7,3398.3,3400.9,3403.5,3406.1,3408.7,3411.3,3413.9,3416.5,3419.1,3421.7,3424.3,3426.9,3429.5,3432.1,3434.7,3437.3,3439.9,3442.5,3445.1,3447.7,3450.3,3452.9,3455.5,3458.1,3460.7,3463.3,3465.9,3468.5,3471.1,3473.7,3476.3,3478.9,3481.5,3484.1,3486.7,3489.3,3491.9,3494.5,3497.1,3499.7,3502.3,3504.9,3507.5,3510.1,3512.7,3515.3,3517.9,3520.5,3523.1,3525.7,3528.3,3530.9,3533.5,3536.1,3538.7,3541.3,3543.9,3546.5,3549.1,3551.7,3554.3,3556.9,3559.5,3562.1,3564.7,3567.3,3569.9,3572.5,3575.1,3577.7,3580.3,3582.9,3585.5,3588.1,3590.7,3593.3,3595.9,3598.5,3601.1,3603.7,3606.3,3608.9,3611.5,3614.1,3616.7,3619.3,3621.9,3624.5,3627.1,3629.7,3632.3,3634.9,3637.5,3640.1,3642.7,3645.3,3647.9,3650.5,3653.1,3655.7,3658.3,3660.9,3663.5,3666.1,3668.7,3671.3,3673.9,3676.5,3679.1,3681.7,3684.3,3686.9,3689.5,3692.1,3694.7,3697.3,3699.9,3702.5,3705.1,3707.7,3710.3,3712.9,3715.5,3718.1,3720.7,3723.3,3725.9,3728.5,3731.1,3733.7,3736.3,3738.9,3741.5,3744.1,3746.7,3749.3,3751.9,3754.5,3757.1,3759.7,3762.3,3764.9,3767.5,3770.1,3772.7,3775.3,3777.9,3780.5,3783.1,3785.7,3788.3,3790.9,3793.5,3796.1,3798.7,3801.3,3803.9,3806.5,3809.1,3811.7,3814.3,3816.9,3819.5,3822.1,3824.7,3827.3,3829.9,3832.5,3835.1,3837.7,3840.3,3842.9,3845.5,3848.1,3850.7,3853.3,3855.9,3858.5,3861.1,3863.7,3866.3,3868.9,3871.5,387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```

      GAP(J) = 0.0
      ELSKI(J) = 0.0
      ELSKIL(J) = 0.0
      AIRLEN(J) = 0.0
1    CC CONTINUE
      * EFDEP* IS THE EFFECTIVE LIFTING DEPTH OF THE TERN SEAL
      EFDEP = 6.0
      MM = EFDEP
      ALSS = 0.0
      FX = 0.0
      FZ = 0.0
      FK = 0.0
      FN = 0.0
      AGAP1 = 0.0
      AGAP2 = 0.0
      AGAP1 = 0.0
      AGAP2 = 0.0
      DELP = PSS-PB
      IF (DELP.LT.0.0) DELP=0.0
      PEAR = PB-PINF
      CALCULATE ELSKI HERE.
      SINDIF = SINTH-COSTH*THETA
      CCSDIF = COSTH+SINTH*THETA
      X1 = XSS+ZSS*THETA-XLF*SINDIF
      Z1 = (-Z-ZSS+XSS*THETA-ELMAXS*CCS(THETA))
      CALCULATE GAP HERE.
      N = NSTA(4)
      CC 2 K=1,N
      ELSKI(K) = (ETA(4,K)-DETADX(K)*(XX(4,K)-X1)-Z1)+YY(4,K)*PHI
1-XPWV*WATSLP
      IF (ELSKI(K).GT.HINGHT) ELSKI(K)=HINGHT
      IF (ELSKI(K) = ELSKI(K)+GPS
      IF (ELSKI(K).GT.HINGHT) ELSKI(K)=HINGHT
      IF (ELSKI(K).LT.(HINGHT-ELMAXS)) ELSKI(K)=HINGHT-ELMAXS
      IF (GAP(K) = -ELSKI(K)+(HINGHT-ELMAXS)
      IF (GAP(K).LT.0.0) GAP(K)=0.0
      MM1 = ELSKIL(K)*12.0
      MM2 = MM1+1
      MM3 = MM2+1
      DLINC = ELSKIL(K)*12.0-MM1
      STNSL1 = CTNSL(MM,MM2)
      STNSL2 = CTNSL(MM,MM3)

```

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SSSL 0480
SSSL 0490
SSSL 0500
SSSL 0510
SSSL 0520
SSSL 0530
SSSL 0540
SSSL 0550
SSSL 0560
SSSL 0570
SSSL 0580
SSSL 0590
SSSL 0600
SSSL 0610
SSSL 0620
SSSL 0630
SSSL 0640
SSSL 0650
SSSL 0660
SSSL 0670
SSSL 0680
SSSL 0690
SSSL 0700
SSSL 0710
SSSL 0720
SSSL 0730
SSSL 0740
SSSL 0750
SSSL 0760
SSSL 0770
SSSL 0780
SSSL 0790
SSSL 0800
SSSL 0810
SSSL 0820
SSSL 0830
SSSL 0840
SSSL 0850
SSSL 0860
SSSL 0870
SSSL 0880
SSSL 0890
SSSL 0900
SSSL 0910
SSSL 0920
SSSL 0930
SSSL 0940
SSSL 0950

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AIRLEN(K) = ((STNSL2-STNSL1)*DLINC+STNSL1)/12.0
2 CCNTINUE
N = NSTA(4)-1
DC 5 J=1,N
ELSKIA = (ELSKI(J+1)+ELSKI(J))/2.0
AIRLAV = (AIRLEN(J+1)+AIRLEN(J))/2.0
AGAP1 = ELSKIA-ELSKIA
IF (AGAP1.LT.GPS) AGAP=GPS
IF (AGAP1.GT.GPS) AGAP1=GPS
ARMIS(J) = XX(4,J)+ELSKIA/2.
ARM2S(J) = ZS-ELSKIA
DFSS(J) = -DELP*DELYSS*AIRLAV/(GPS/AGAP)**2.0
IF (AIRLAV.LE.0.0) GO TO 3
ARG = .5*RHCH*U*U*AIRLAV*DELYSS
RESKI = U*AIRLAV/ENU
CUTSKI = .427/(ALOG10(RESKI)-.407)**2.64
TASKIS(J) = -ARG*CUTSKI

THE FOLLOWING CARD REMOVES WATER DRAG EFFECTS OF STERN SEAL

TASKIS(J) = 0.0
GC TO 4
3 TASKIS(J) = 0.0
4 CCNTINUE
FX = FX+TASKIS(J)
FZ = FZ+DFSS(J)*YAVGS(J)
FK = FK+DFSS(J)*ARMIS(J)+TASKIS(J)*ARM2S(J)
FN = FN-DFSS(J)*YAVGS(J)
ALSS = ALSS+(GAP(J)+GAP(J+1))*DELYSS/2.0
AGAP2 = AGAP2+AGAP1
AGAP1 = AGAP2/J
5 CCNTINUE
ALSS = ALSS+ALEAK*(AGAP1/GPS)
SQFAC = SQRT(2.*ABS(PBAR)/RHOINF)
L = CFSS*ALSS*SQFAC*SIGN(1.,PBAR)
IF (ISTNSL.NE.ON) RETURN
WRITE (6,6) GAP, AIRLEN, FX, FY, FZ, FK, FM, FN

6 FCRMAT (//12H STERN SEAL/26H GAP (FT.) PORT TO STBD. /11E11.3/28
1H AIRLEN(FT.) PORT TO STBD. /11E11.3/10X,23HSTNSL FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,
2FN/6E15.4)
RETURN
END

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SSL 0960
SSL 0970
SSL 0980
SSL 0990
SSL 1000
SSL 1010
SSL 1020
SSL 1030
SSL 1040
SSL 1050
SSL 1060
SSL 1070
SSL 1080
SSL 1090
SSL 1100
SSL 1110
SSL 1120
SSL 1130
SSL 1140
SSL 1150
SSL 1160
SSL 1170
SSL 1180
SSL 1190
SSL 1200
SSL 1210
SSL 1220
SSL 1230
SSL 1240
SSL 1250
SSL 1260
SSL 1270
SSL 1280
SSL 1290
SSL 1300
SSL 1310
SSL 1320
SSL 1330
SSL 1340
SSL 1350
SSL 1360
SSL 1370
SSL 1380
SSL 1390
SSL 1400
SSL 1410
SSL 1420

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53 AS149(20,5,7),AS150(20,5,7),AS151(20,5,7),
54 AS152(20,5,7),AS153(20,5,7),AS154(20,5,7),
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59 AS167(20,5,7),AS168(20,5,7),AS169(20,5,7),
60 AS170(20,5,7),AS171(20,5,7),AS172(20,5,7),
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63 AS179(20,5,7),AS180(20,5,7),AS181(20,5,7),
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70 AS200(20,5,7),AS201(20,5,7),AS202(20,5,7),
71 AS203(20,5,7),AS204(20,5,7),AS205(20,5,7),
72 AS206(20,5,7),AS207(20,5,7),AS208(20,5,7),
73 AS209(20,5,7),AS210(20,5,7),AS211(20,5,7),
74 AS212(20,5,7),AS213(20,5,7),AS214(20,5,7),
75 AS215(20,5,7),AS216(20,5,7),AS217(20,5,7),
76 AS218(20,5,7),AS219(20,5,7),AS220(20,5,7),
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100 AS290(20,5,7),AS291(20,5,7),AS292(20,5,7),
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104 AS302(20,5,7),AS303(20,5,7),AS304(20,5,7),
105 AS305(20,5,7),AS306(20,5,7),AS307(20,5,7),
106 AS308(20,5,7),AS309(20,5,7),AS310(20,5,7),
107 AS311(20,5,7),AS312(20,5,7),AS313(20,5,7),
108 AS314(20,5,7),AS315(20,5
```

```

15 CC CONTINUE
XSS = -XSS
IF (IMT.EQ.2) XSS = XMI(IX)
IP = 1 + (THEBAR*RAD-STH)/DTH
IP = MAX0(MINO(IP,NTH),1)
IP1 = MIN0(IP+1,NTH)
DTFETA = (IP-1)*DTH+STH
DIPE = (THEA*RAD-DTHETA)/DTH
TIME RISE FACTOR FOR WAVE AMPLITUDE
AMPFAC = 1.-EXP(-TIME/AMPTC)
DC 100 I=1,NWAVE
CM1 = CMEGA(I)
CM2 = CM1*OM1
XWK = CM2/G
AA = AM(I)*AMPFAC
FT = CM1*TIME+XWK*FO
AL = XWK*COGAM
IAA = 1+(ABS(AL)-SAL)/DAL
IAA = MAX0(MINO(IAA,NAL),1)
IAA1 = MINO(IAA+1,NAL)
IAA = (IAA-1)*CAL+SAL
CIA = (ABS(AL)-DAA)/DAL
SALP = SIGN(1.,AL)

```

C

WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS ON THE SICEWALLS

```

CC 40 J=1,2
YLSW = (2*J-3)*YSW
WE = FT+XWK*SIGAM*YLSW
ST = SIN(WE)
CS = ZBAR+ZS+YLSW*PHIBAR
CSR = DS-(XREF-XS)*THEBAR
ID = 1+(CSR*12.-SDS)/DDS
IC = MAX0(MINO(ID,NDS),1)
DCSR = (ID-1)*DDS+SDS
CIC = (CSR*12.-DDSR)/DDS
IC1 = MINO(ID+1,NDS)
ICSS = DS-XSS*THEBAR
ZC1 = (SIGN(1.,DSS)+1.)/2.
CS = DSS*ZC1
ICSS = 1.5+(DSS-SBB)/DBB
ICSS = MINO(NBB,1DSS)
BS = BB(ICSS)
CK = COS(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A33S = (RHO*PI*BS**2)/8.
SK = SIN(XWK*COGAM*XSS)
A22S = (RHO*.4*PI*DSS**2)/2.

```

CC

V S 0760
 H A V S 0770
 H A V S 0780
 H A V S 0790
 H A V S 0800
 H A V S 0810
 H A V S 0820
 H A V S 0830
 H A V S 0840
 H A V S 0850
 H A V S 0860
 H A V S 0870
 H A V S 0880
 H A V S 0890
 H A V S 0900
 H A V S 0910
 H A V S 0920
 H A V S 0930
 H A V S 0940
 H A V S 0950
 H A V S 0960
 H A V S 0970
 H A V S 0980
 H A V S 0990
 H A V S 1000
 H A V S 1010
 H A V S 1020
 H A V S 1030
 H A V S 1040
 H A V S 1050
 H A V S 1060
 H A V S 1070
 H A V S 1080
 H A V S 1090
 H A V S 1100
 H A V S 1110
 H A V S 1120
 H A V S 1130
 H A V S 1140
 H A V S 1150
 H A V S 1160
 H A V S 1170
 H A V S 1180
 H A V S 1190
 H A V S 1200
 H A V S 1210
 H A V S 1220
 H A V S 1230

MAVS1240
 MAVS1250
 MAVS1260
 MAVS1270
 MAVS1280
 MAVS1290
 MAVS1300
 MAVS1310
 MAVS1320
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 MAVS1600
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 MAVS1630
 MAVS1640
 MAVS1650
 MAVS1660
 MAVS1670
 MAVS1680
 MAVS1690
 MAVS1700
 MAVS1710

A42S=0.0
 INTERPOLATION OF WAVE TABLES

CC

K=1
 L=IAA
 CC=AC00(L, ID, IP)
 BC1=AC1(L, ID, IP)
 BC2=AC2(L, ID, IP)
 BC3=AC3(L, ID, IP)
 BC4=AC4(L, ID, IP)
 BC5=AC5(L, ID, IP)
 BC6=AC6(L, ID, IP)
 BC7=AC7(L, ID, IP)
 BC8=AC8(L, ID, IP)
 AS0=AS0(L, ID, IP)
 AS1=AS1(L, ID, IP)
 AS2=AS2(L, ID, IP)
 AS3=AS3(L, ID, IP)
 AS4=AS4(L, ID, IP)
 AS5=AS5(L, ID, IP)
 AS6=AS6(L, ID, IP)
 AS7=AS7(L, ID, IP)
 AS8=AS8(L, ID, IP)
 WCO(K)=BC0 + DID*(AC0 + DID*(AC0(L, ID, IP) - AC0(L, ID, IP) - BC0)) + DIP*(AC0(L, ID, IP) - AC0(L, ID, IP) - BC0) - AC0(L, ID, IP) - BC0
 WCO0(K)=BC00 + DID*(AC00(L, ID, IP) - AC00(L, ID, IP) - BC00) + DIP*(AC00(L, ID, IP) - AC00(L, ID, IP) - BC00) - AC00(L, ID, IP) - BC00
 WCO1(K)=BC01 + DID*(AC01(L, ID, IP) - AC01(L, ID, IP) - BC01) + DIP*(AC01(L, ID, IP) - AC01(L, ID, IP) - BC01) - AC01(L, ID, IP) - BC01
 WCO2(K)=BC02 + DID*(AC02(L, ID, IP) - AC02(L, ID, IP) - BC02) + DIP*(AC02(L, ID, IP) - AC02(L, ID, IP) - BC02) - AC02(L, ID, IP) - BC02
 WCO3(K)=BC03 + DID*(AC03(L, ID, IP) - AC03(L, ID, IP) - BC03) + DIP*(AC03(L, ID, IP) - AC03(L, ID, IP) - BC03) - AC03(L, ID, IP) - BC03
 WCO4(K)=BC04 + DID*(AC04(L, ID, IP) - AC04(L, ID, IP) - BC04) + DIP*(AC04(L, ID, IP) - AC04(L, ID, IP) - BC04) - AC04(L, ID, IP) - BC04
 WCO5(K)=BC05 + DID*(AC05(L, ID, IP) - AC05(L, ID, IP) - BC05) + DIP*(AC05(L, ID, IP) - AC05(L, ID, IP) - BC05) - AC05(L, ID, IP) - BC05
 WCO6(K)=BC06 + DID*(AC06(L, ID, IP) - AC06(L, ID, IP) - BC06) + DIP*(AC06(L, ID, IP) - AC06(L, ID, IP) - BC06) - AC06(L, ID, IP) - BC06
 WCO7(K)=BC07 + DID*(AC07(L, ID, IP) - AC07(L, ID, IP) - BC07) + DIP*(AC07(L, ID, IP) - AC07(L, ID, IP) - BC07) - AC07(L, ID, IP) - BC07
 WCO8(K)=BC08 + DID*(AC08(L, ID, IP) - AC08(L, ID, IP) - BC08) + DIP*(AC08(L, ID, IP) - AC08(L, ID, IP) - BC08) - AC08(L, ID, IP) - BC08
 WCO9(K)=BC09 + DID*(AC09(L, ID, IP) - AC09(L, ID, IP) - BC09) + DIP*(AC09(L, ID, IP) - AC09(L, ID, IP) - BC09) - AC09(L, ID, IP) - BC09
 WCO10(K)=BC10 + DID*(AC10(L, ID, IP) - AC10(L, ID, IP) - BC10) + DIP*(AC10(L, ID, IP) - AC10(L, ID, IP) - BC10) - AC10(L, ID, IP) - BC10

41

WAVS22200
WAVS22210
WAVS22220
WAVS22230
WAVS22240
WAVS22250
WAVS22260
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WAVS22600
WAVS22610
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WAVS22630
WAVS22640
WAVS22650
WAVS22660
WAVS22670

BC4 = BC4 - (XS-XREF)*BC2
BC6 = BC6 - (XS-XREF)*BC5
BCO = BC0 - (XS-XREF)*BS0
BS3 = BS3 - (XS-XREF)*BS1
BS4 = BS4 - (XS-XREF)*BS2
BS6 = BS6 - (XS-XREF)*BS5

CALCULATE WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS

FZC = BS1 - XWK*G*(BS2+BS0) - U*OM1*(-A33S*CK-AL*BS2)
FZS = BC1 - XWK*G*(BC2+BC0) + U*OM1*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC2)
FMC = BS3 - XWK*G*(BS4+BS0) - U*OM1*(-A33S*CK-BC2-AL*BS4)
FMS = BC3 - XWK*G*(BC4+BC0) + U*OM1*(-A33S*CK+AL*BC4)
FYS = -XWK*G*(BS5+BS0) - U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-AL*BS5)
FYS = -XWK*G*(BS5+BS0) - U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-AL*BS5)
FNC = XWK*G*(BC6+BC0) - U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-BS5+AL*BC6)
FNC = -XWK*G*(BS6+BS0) - U*OM1*(-A22S*CK-BC8)
FCS = XWK*G*(BC7-BC8) + U*OM1*(-A42S*CK-AL*BS6)
FCS = -XWK*G*(BS7-BS8) + U*OM1*(-A42S*CK-AL*BS6)
FZW(J) = FZW(J) - AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
FZW(J) = FZW(J) - AA*(FZC*CT+FZS*ST)
FYM(J) = FYM(J) - AA*(FMC*CT+FMS*ST)*SIGAM
FYM(J) = FYM(J) - AA*(FMC*CT+FMS*ST)*SIGAM
FYN(J) = FYN(J) - AA*(FNC*CT+FNS*ST)*SIGAM
FYN(J) = FYN(J) - AA*(FNC*CT+FNS*ST)*SIGAM
FXW(J) = FXW(J) - 2.*AA*RHO*G*BS*DS*SK*CT
CCCONTINUE
IF (IMT.EQ.2) GO TO 100

WAVE ELEVATION AROUND THE SIDEWALLS AND SEALS

CC 20 J=1,4
N=NSTA(J)
CC 20 K=1,N
ETA(J,K)=ETA(J,K)+SIN(XWK*(-XX(J,K)*COGAM-YY(J,K)*SIGAM)+FT)*AA
CCCONTINUE
ETACG=ETACG+AA*SIN(FT)
N=NSTA(3)
CC 25 J=1,N
ARG=AA*CO\$(XWK*(-XX(3,J)*COGAM)+FT)
DETABX(J)=DETABX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
CCCONTINUE
N=NSTA(4)
CC 30 J=1,N
ARG=AA*CO\$(XWK*(-XX(4,J)*COGAM)+FT)
LETADX(J)=LETADX(J)-XWK*COGAM*ARG
CCCONTINUE
WAVE PUMPING

```

C
100
C
C
C
X1=XWK*XLBW*COGAM/2.
X2=XWK*XBBW*SIGAM/2.
FIT=FT-XWK*XCPC*COGAM
DVCLW=DVOLW+AA*ABW*T2(X1)*T2(X2)*SIN(FTT)
CCNTINUE
IF (INT.EQ.2) RETURN

TOTAL WAVE FORCES AND MOMENTS

FXWAV=FXW(1)+FXW(2)
FYWAV=FYW(1)+FYW(2)
FZWAV=FZW(1)+FZW(2)
FKWAV=FKW(1)+FKW(2)+(FZW(2)-FZW(1))*YSW +FYWAV*ZBAR
FHWAV=FHW(1)+FHW(2)-(FXW(2)-FXW(1))*YSW
FVWAV=FVW(1)+FVW(2) RETURN
IF (IWAVES.NE.ON) WRITE(6,200) ((ETA(I,J),J=1,11),I=1,4),ETACG,CVOLW
1,FXWAV,FYWAV,FZWAV,FKWAV,FHWAV,FVWAV,FNWAV

C
200 FCRMAT(/10X,5HWAVES /63H WAVE ELEVATIONS AT CRAFT STATIONS RELATIVE TO CALM WATER (FT.) /14H PORT SIDEWALL /11F10.5/14H STBC SIDEWALL WAVE ELEVATION AT C.G. = F10.5/11H STERN SEAL /11F10.5/25H WAVE ELEVATION AT C.G. = F10.5/10X,23HWAVES FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)
4U. FT.) = F15.5/10X,23HWAVES FX,FY,FZ,FK,FM,FN /6E15.4)

C
RETURN
ENC

```

```

WAVS2680
WAVS2690
WAVS2700
WAVS2710
WAVS2720
WAVS2730
WAVS2740
WAVS2750
WAVS2760
WAVS2770
WAVS2780
WAVS2790
WAVS2800
WAVS2810
WAVS2820
WAVS2830
WAVS2840
WAVS2850
WAVS2860
WAVS2870
WAVS2880
WAVS2890
WAVS2900
WAVS2910
WAVS2920
WAVS2930
WAVS2940
WAVS2950

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